

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

January

1904

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



## The New Year: Prosperity or Depression?

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| I. The Outlook for Steel and Iron<br>By C. Kirchhoff     | III. Good Times in the West<br>By Charles Moreau Harger     |
| II. The Prospect for Railway Earnings<br>By R. W. Martin | IV. The Promise for Trade in General<br>By F. W. Hawthorne. |

### Elihu Root: A Character Sketch

By Walter Wellman. Illustrated

### Joseph L. Bristow: Argus of the Post-Office

By Clarence H. Matson

### Science versus The Texas Cattle Fever

By Prof. Charles Shirley Potts. Illustrated

### The Status of the Southwestern Oil Industry

By Day Allen Willey. Illustrated

### The English Walnut in Southern California

By Elizabeth A. Ward. Illustrated

### Herbert Spencer and His Work

By Prof. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge

Russia and Japan: A Grave Situation  
The Editor in "The Progress of the World." With Pictures

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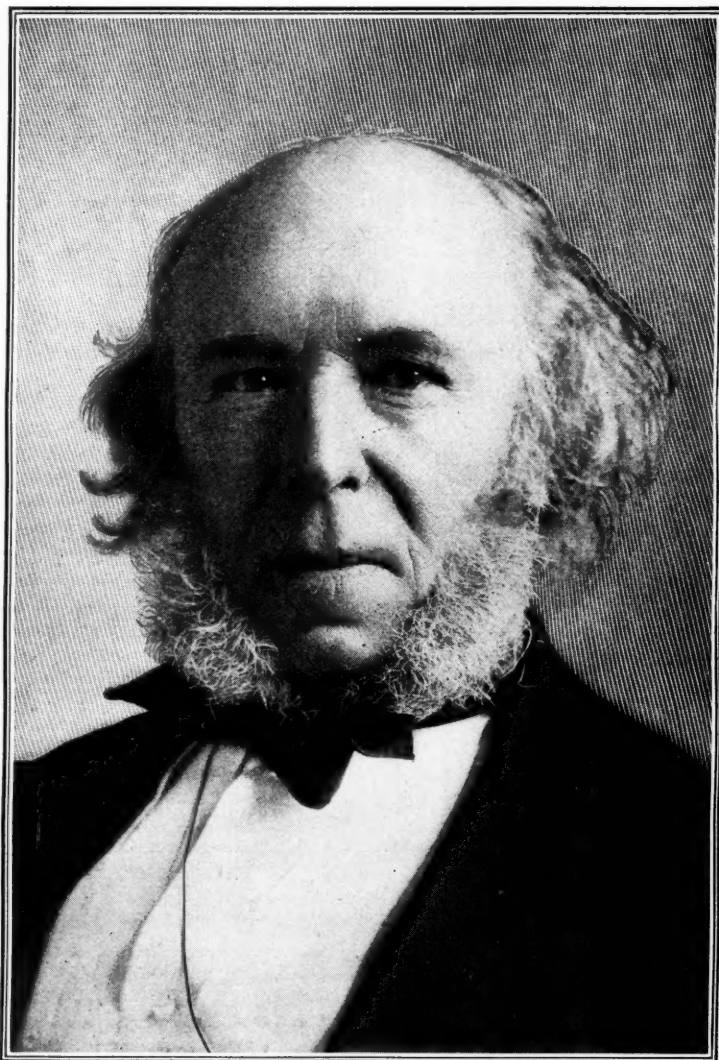
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THE LATE HERBERT SPENCER. (*See page 67.*)

BORN APRIL 27, 1820. DIED DECEMBER 8, 1903.

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXIX.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1904.

No. 1.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Year's  
Record—  
Macedonia.*

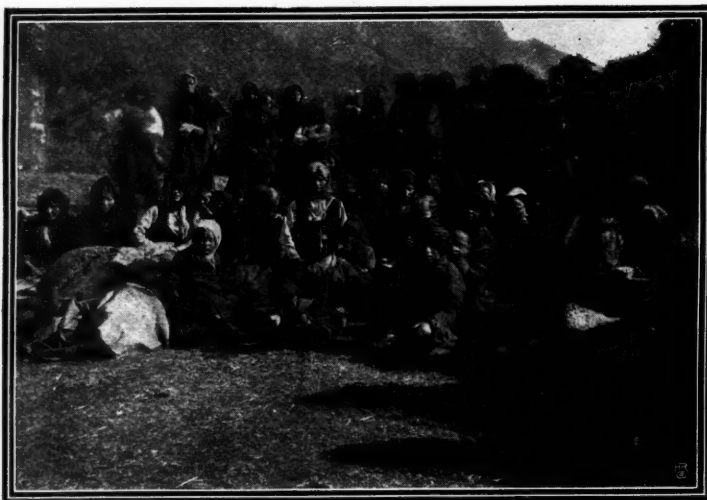
The year 1903 will be entitled to a very favorable place in the calendar of progress toward peace, amity, and coöperation among the civilized peoples of the earth. The twelvemonth has been unusually free from warfare or from sharp discord among the leading powers. The most harrowing and shocking scenes of the year have been those in certain districts of European Turkey known as Macedonia, where revolutionary activity on the part of the Bulgarian-speaking Christian population has led to repressive measures by the Turks, which have been without restraint in their bloodiness and devastation. While these disturbances have not in the international sense amounted to regular warfare, they have been more destructive than some of the wars that are regarded as landmarks of history.

*Reforms  
Agreed Upon.*

No permanent solution for the trouble has been found as yet, but certain palliative measures are about to be tried, and it is at least to be hoped that they may have some degree of success. A number of months ago, the governments of Russia and Austria had united upon a plan for administrative reform in those parts of European Turkey largely occupied by a non-Mohammedan population. After much objection and delay, the Sultan and his government have finally accepted this programme. While preserving the nominal authority of the representatives of the Sultan, the plan vests the actual control in Christian officers, to be appointed on the motion of Russia and Austria, and to be present everywhere through the troubled districts to rectify abuses, and see that the series of reform measures which have been



THE EXODUS OF A WHOLE MACEDONIAN VILLAGE TOWARD THE BULGARIAN FRONTIER.  
(An actual scene which was typical of almost incredible horrors and devastation during the year 1903.)



ANOTHER SCENE, SHOWING FUGITIVES FROM MACEDONIA WHO ARE SAFELY ACROSS THE BORDER.

accepted on paper are worked out in point of fact. Thus, some progress at least has been made toward remedying the Balkan trouble, and it is fortunate for peace in the larger sphere that Russia and Austria are maintaining their complete understanding about affairs in southeastern Europe. There can, however, be no full and final remedy for the Balkan troubles short of the emancipation of those Macedonian provinces from even a nominal Turkish rule.

*Japan  
versus  
Russia.*

Another situation which has compelled the anxious attention of the world during the past year has been that in the far East, which has kept Japan in a state of tension that has caused many observers to regard war with Russia as inevitable. Japan's war with China in 1894, which first revealed to the world that island empire's new naval and military prowess, was waged to settle disputes about Korea. If Japan and China had been left to arrange the results of that war without European interference, the present strain between Japan and Russia would not have arisen. Unfortunately, a coalition at that time, led by Russia, deprived Japan of most of the reasonable fruits of her victory. If Russia had been let alone to settle with Turkey the results of the war of 1877, all these recent Macedonian disturbances would have been averted. England was the chief offender at that time, her motives being both selfish and ignoble. But Russia herself was the chief offender in a parallel case when, after the conclusion of Japan's short and brilliant campaign against China, the European

powers interfered to rob Japan of her rightfully gained position of influence in Korea and Manchuria.

*A  
Grave  
Situation.*

Russia, of course, does not want to fight with Japan, but Russia intends nevertheless not only to retain and fully annex Manchuria, but also, by a gradual and quiet process of encroachment, to secure Korea also in due time. But Japan's geographical, ethnical, commercial, and historic relations with Korea are such that almost every son of the Mikado's empire would be willing to yield up his life in fierce combat rather than have Korea

made a Russian province. It is the opinion of many impartial experts that if war should occur promptly, Japan would have the advantage, her fleet and her army being in full readiness for action. But Japan's only hope for permanent success would seem to lie in a policy of extreme swiftness and boldness. Such a policy, for instance, would involve the seizure and annexation of Korea, and would be followed by war with Russia only as Russia should dispute such annexation, and should attempt to drive the Japanese out. Having actually seized and occupied Korea, Japan might propose to negotiate with Russia on the basis of acknowledging Russia's permanent authority in Manchuria in return for a like acknowledgment regarding Korea. It is fairly probable that if Japan were bold enough to take such a course, and to act upon it with the utmost vigor and without a particle of delay, her very audacity might prevent a protracted and bloody war, and might lead to a permanent and valuable solution of the far Eastern question.

*If Japan  
Should Seize  
Korea.*

The present political status of Korea is not entitled to any great consideration. The country has a quasi-independence, with a shadowy kind of suzerainty vested in China, while England, Russia, Japan, and the United States have all of them for years had each its own peculiar kind of influence over the Korean dynasty and government at Seoul. Japan's acquisition of Korea would probably be a good thing for everybody concerned. Russia's interests in Manchuria are so



great that all nations will probably accept her domination in that province. On the basis of a Russian Manchuria and a Japanese Korea, the interested powers of Europe, Asia, and America might properly agree that there should be no further reduction or spoliation of the Chinese Empire, but might use their influence, largely under Japanese leadership, to bring about a more liberal and modern system of government in China, together with better facilities for international trade. Certainly it would seem better that Japan, instead of flying into a war with Russia over some intangible disputes relating to alleged Russian aggression, should abandon a negative for a positive position and shift the responsibility for warfare on her opponent.

*Delay Means Peace—evidently in great sympathy with and Russia!* Although the English people are involved through their treaty of alliance, and have been doing all in their power to prevent a war between Japan and Russia. The French, in like manner, fearing to be drawn into war through their alliance with Russia, have been quietly taking counsel with the English in the interest of peace. While every month that passes makes it less likely that there will be a war, it must also be said that delay is constantly strengthening Russia's position as against Japan, and that if the Japanese hope to retain or achieve any great position in Korea, they must act with audacity and promptness. As for the so-called "Korean Empire," it is not destined to keep a separate position for many years longer. If peace should be maintained, Korea will



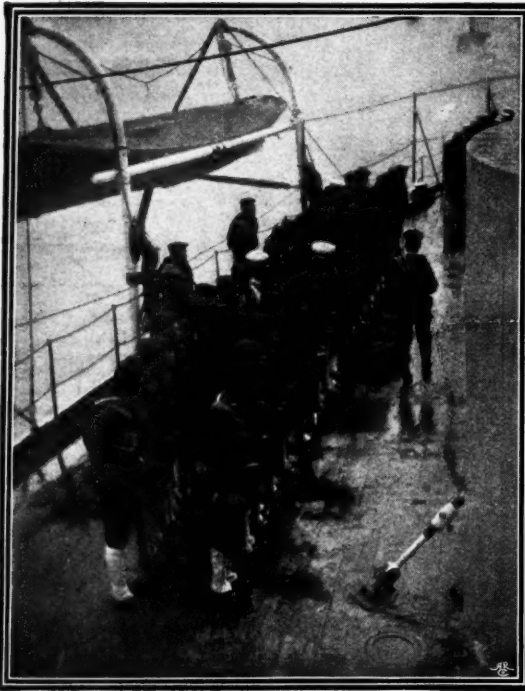
VISCOUNT KATSURA, PREMIER OF JAPAN.

(A man toward whom the eyes of the whole world were directed last month.)

become Russian. If war occurs, Korea will even then become Russian in the end, unless the Japanese boldly declare a policy of Korean annexation, in which case there is a very fair chance indeed that Korea would, while keeping her distinctive characteristics, become a part of the Japanese Empire. At Tokyo, last month, the war talk was intense and the situation as somber as possible, while at St. Petersburg there seemed no belief at all that war was likely. Japanese marines were landed, on December 13, at a point on the southwest coast of Korea, to suppress a riot where the interests of Japanese merchants were involved, and where the scene of trouble was a foreign concession. Russia made no objection to this action,



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE KOREAN AND CHINESE QUESTIONS.



JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS PARADING FOR LANDING DUTY.

(In the Japanese navy there are no marines, the bluejackets undertaking their work.)

which was not regarded as in any manner connected with essential controversies.

*Dissolving  
the Diet.*

A remarkable incident occurred upon the opening of the Japanese Diet, or Parliament, on December 11. The Emperor, as is his custom, appeared in person before the representative body, and delivered a brief speech on the conditions of the empire. This so-called "speech from the throne," of course, was prepared for the Mikado by the prime minister, Viscount Katsura. The speech was of only a few sentences, and was entirely colorless. It began as follows: "My lords and gentlemen: It gives us profound cause for rejoicing that the friendly relations between our empire and other powers ever continue to grow." Referring to what was called "the important diplomatic matter of maintaining peace in the Orient and of our rights," the Mikado merely declared that Japan's ministers abroad were instructed "carefully to attend to their duties." So vague a declaration was highly unsatisfactory, and the House representatives met for the purpose of considering a reply. An answer was drawn up by the president of the House, was

promptly adopted, and amounted to a sweeping and unqualified vote of censure upon the Katsura administration. This reply was so remarkable that it may well be quoted in full:

Your Majesty has been gracious enough to personally open the Diet and to deliver a cordial message, which the House has received with great gratitude.

The empire of Japan is now at its zenith. Its position is one unparalleled in the last thousand years. The members of the House of Representatives profoundly regret that at a juncture so critical, involving the fate of the nation, the course pursued by the cabinet is ill adapted to the needs of the situation and inconsistent with the enhancement of our national influence. The policy of the ministry has been shown to be incompatible with the progress of the empire, and to be purely domestic and temporizing.

The diplomacy of the cabinet is a failure, and we humbly appeal to your Majesty to review the situation.

Our solicitude for the progress of the empire dictates this reply, which represents the aspirations and expectations of the nation.



THE "SHIKISHIMA," a MODERN JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

This marks a radical change in the methods of parliamentary government in Japan, since the assembly has never before in any manner replied to the Emperor's speech except by way of a humble vote of thanks. The Cabinet met at once and decided to endeavor to secure a reconsideration of the bold action of the House; but since the House refused to recede in the least from its position, the Parliament was not only adjourned, but dissolved by authority of the Emperor.

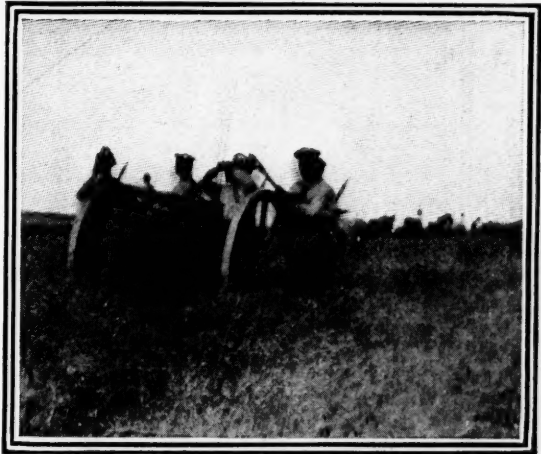
*The  
People  
Are for War.*

It will be necessary, therefore, to hold new elections, and it will be at least two months before a Parliament assembles again. Meanwhile the Katsura cabinet

evidently holds the Mikado's confidence, and it is to be remembered that the Japanese administrative government is an affair of the Crown rather than of the Parliament; in other words, it resembles the German rather than the English system. The incident showed that the country is for war, while the Mikado and the cabinet are trying to maintain peace. There were constant reports through December that a diplomatic basis of agreement had been reached between Russia and Japan, and that the final signing of a treaty would, within a few days, completely remove all danger of war; but such statements were evidently founded upon surmise. Nothing indeed could have been more conflicting and confusing than the news reports and the current comments of the press all through the past two months or more upon the far Eastern situation. That great war preparation had been made by Japan was evident, and that Russia was fast increasing her naval and military resources on the Pacific, was likewise not in dispute; but both governments were evidently desirous to avoid war, and, moreover, wars that are so much heralded do not usually take place.

*A Timely Exposition of the far Eastern Problems.*

The best statement to be found of the origin and nature of the rivalry between Russia and Japan concerning Korea and Manchuria will be found in Senator Beveridge's new book, published last month, called "The Russian Advance," which has ap-

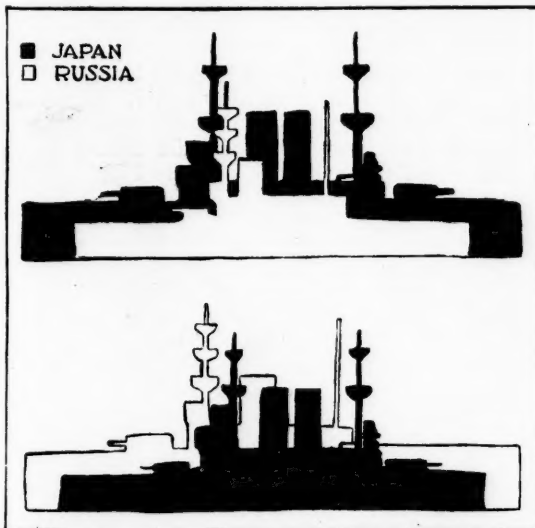


RUSSIAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION IN MANCHURIA.

peared at a highly opportune time. We have recently had many books about Russia, and several upon the Russians in Manchuria and the far East; but perhaps nothing has yet been written that is at once so brilliant and vivid in its descriptions, and so cogent and convincing in its interpretation of the Russian movement, as this remarkable book by the Indiana Senator. While sympathetic and appreciative in its treatment of the Russian position in Manchuria, Senator Beveridge's book is none the less fair toward the Japanese, and states well what they claim, besides showing their readiness and ability to assert their case. While not regarding war as inevitable, Mr. Beveridge evidently thinks it more likely to occur than not.

Meanwhile Russia seems determined to keep her prestige and influence at Peking, and her control over Chinese

railway concessions is said to be extending to the central and southern parts of the country as well as to the northern parts. It is reported that a new Russian line from Peking to a point in Siberia is to be built, providing a much shorter and more direct route than the present branch line. In the background of all immediate disputes lies the profoundly important question whether Russia or Japan is to have the most influence upon the future development of China. The influence that England might have had has already been lost through indecision at critical moments. Just now the British Government seems bent upon recovering a little of its waning prestige in Asia, and particularly at Peking, by sending a military expedition into Tibet by way of the northern provinces of India. Tibet is nominally a part of the Chinese Empire, but it is vir-



(Diagram showing, first, the comparison of the Japanese and Russian fleets at present in the far East; and, secondly, the comparison should Russia send all her fleet to the far East.)



Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy.



General Terauchi, Minister of War.

THESE ARE THE TWO MEN WHO WILL DIRECT THE OPERATION OF THE JAPANESE FORCES IN CASE OF A WAR WITH RUSSIA.

tually an independent country, and is the most exclusive and little known of all inhabited regions.

*The English  
Invading  
Tibet.*

The English claim that the Tibetans have not been living up to certain agreements or customs relating to the limited caravan trade between their country and India, and Colonel Younghusband, with a force of two hundred to three hundred men, some months ago crossed the Tibetan border, and awaited the coming of representatives from the Grand Lhama to negotiate with him. But negotiations were refused, and the Tibetans were inhospitable. It has been decided, therefore, that Colonel Younghusband shall be given reinforcements and sent well into the heart of the country toward the so-called "forbidden city"

of Lhasa. It is complained by Russia and other continental newspapers that the English are proposing to establish a protectorate over Tibet, in order to head off Russian advance in that direction. The English do not admit this, and yet it is difficult to justify their invasion of Tibet on their plea of seeking to carry on certain negotiations about commerce. Tibet, which lies upon a plateau 12,000 to 15,000 feet high, is a region of sparse products of any sort and of exceedingly limited commerce. It has been chiefly interesting to the European world hitherto by reason of its comparative inaccessibility and its much-advertised mysteries. The Russian advance by way of Turkestan might in the near future bring the Russian Empire down to Tibet on the northwest, and a Russian protectorate over Tibet



New Russian railroad station at Peking, China.



The railroad in proximity to the city walls at Peking.

THESE PICTURES SHOW BETTER THAN PAGES OF TEXT WHAT GIVES RUSSIA HER INFLUENCE AT THE CHINESE CAPITAL.





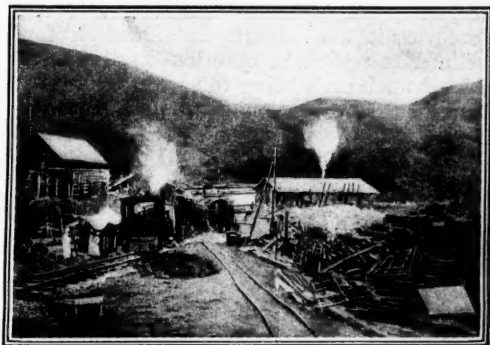
LHASA, THE FAMOUS "FORBIDDEN CITY," CAPITAL OF TIBET, AND RESIDENCE OF THE GRAND LHAMA.

(From a series of photographs in the *Illustrated London News*, by M. Narzounof, the only pilgrim who has ever brought back photographs from this mysterious city. Our illustration shows the concourse of buildings and temples crowning the sacred mountain, Mar-bo-ri.)

would certainly place the great power of the North in a very unwelcome proximity to India. It would seem likely enough, therefore, that the English expedition is dominated by political rather than by commercial motives. It is not supposed that the Tibetans could make very effective resistance against modern troops. Nevertheless, English expeditions into despised regions have only too frequently come to grief. The Tibetans are exceedingly fanatical, and must surely resent bitterly the approach of an English expedition to the sacred capital of Buddhism. It is reported that they have been distributing rifles.

*Progress in Africa.* In the great continent of Africa, the year 1903 has, upon the whole, been one of peace, and there have been many indications of modern progress. The regions devastated by the South African War are gradually though painfully being restored to agriculture and industry. The gold mines of the Rand have begun to produce again, and in the past year their output was a little more than half that of the year immediately preceding the war. The Milner-Jameson party was defeated by the Dutchmen of the Africander Bond in the recent Cape Colony elections, but this means no serious setback to British policies. In other parts of Africa, British undertakings have gone forward prosperously, this being especially true regarding Egypt and the British part of the Sudan.

One little African war, however, the English have on hand, in the form of a new expedition against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. The position of the French in northern Africa has been strengthened to a marked degree in the past year, and it is understood that they are to have paramount influence in the future solution of the Morocco problem. The French engineers are constructing railways and opening trade routes in the African regions under their control. It is to be remarked, moreover, that the French have just completed a railway across their great African island dominion of Madagascar. The Belgians also are doing some remarkable



ON THE LINE OF THE NEW MADAGASCAR RAILROAD.

(Construction work at the entrance to the Mongo-Vongo Tunnel.)

railway building in the Upper Congo country. The British line northward from Bulawayo is already within a few miles of the Zambesi River, which forms the northern boundary of what is known as Rhodesia; and doubtless within a very few years the line will be advanced across British Central Africa to the boundaries of the Congo Free State. Thus, Mr. Rhodes' great conception of a connected rail route from Cape Colony to Cairo will in due time be realized, although it is not likely to be an all-British route, because it must traverse the Congo Free State. The possibility that the American negro may henceforth have a large and honorable part in the opening up of Africa is a topic that has attracted more attention in this past year than ever before.

*America and the Arbitration Movement.* In the record of the past year, the part played by the United States in matters of international relationship and concern will redound greatly to the credit of this country. It was an achievement of far-reaching significance to have persuaded Germany, England, and France to give up their blockade of the Venezuelan coasts and allow matters in dispute to be settled by diplomacy and arbitration. The importance of the affair lay in the principles involved and in the precedent created, rather than in the magnitude of the intrinsic issue. Venezuela agreed to pay the claims by setting aside for that purpose a sufficient share of the custom-house receipts, after the justice of the claims themselves had been duly passed upon by impartial outside umpires. It was further agreed by all concerned to refer to the Hague tribunal certain principles of international law that were involved; and thus the first important use to be made of the Hague court happened to be in a case which called together the representatives of perhaps a dozen different governments. Moreover, it was because President Roosevelt declined to settle the questions in dispute, and insisted upon their being referred to the Hague, that this first use was made of that instrumentality for the legal settlement of international disputes. For this action the United States is likely by future historians to be accorded a larger praise and credit than most people would now think possible; for few now appreciate fully the wide bearings of that first step.

*Conciliation Illustrated in the Alaska Case.* Another thing for which the United States will be accorded credit has been the manner of the settlement of the Alaska boundary. As the affair turned out, it had its aspects of comedy; nevertheless, it was

honorable and creditable that it should have been settled and disposed of. In essence, the situation was this: The British Government had set up a claim to a strip of American territory along the Alaskan frontier, and the matter was finally referred to a tribunal in which the decision was given by the Lord Chief Justice of England himself, who informed his own government that it had no case at all. Everybody in the United States, of course, was aware that the British Government had no case, and it was also known that high British authorities had so declared without reserve. It was, therefore, on the face of it all, as remarkable that the English Government should still have pressed its claims, as that the United States should have consented to allow its title to be brought into controversy before a tribunal. But, if under such circumstances the proceedings before the joint tribunal lacked something of genuineness and deep sincerity, they provided a means by which the British Government might give final effect to what was a foregone conclusion, and do Canada the favor of dispelling once for all her futile hopes. Canada is now full of other topics.

*Anglo-American Amity.* The settlement of the Alaska boundary question has cleared the way for the consideration of various matters affecting the mutual welfare of Canada and the United States. If there are any unsettled disputes of any nature whatsoever between England and the United States, they are too incon siderable to be known by the average citizen of either country. Never, indeed, since the revolution of the American colonies has this country been upon terms of such complete amity with the mother country as at the opening of this new year 1904. That being the case, it would seem a very good time indeed to revive the project of a general arbitration treaty between the two countries. Such a treaty was signed several years ago, but was not finally ratified. Now that England and France have shown their confidence in one another by signing a treaty recognizing the principles of arbitration, even though of a limited nature, it would seem as if England and the United States might at least go that far.

*Time for an Arbitration Treaty.* There are two main classes of disputes between nations: first, those of an essentially judicial nature, involving questions of fact and of the interpretation of treaties and laws; and, second, questions of a graver kind, involving territory or matters regarded as vital to a nation's honor or very existence. The first sort of dispute ought always to be settled by arbitration. The Anglo-

French treaty signed in the middle of October provides that in case of failure to settle such disputes by diplomacy, they should be referred to the permanent court of arbitration at the Hague. No attempt is made to provide for the settlement of questions of a vital nature. In the rejected Anglo-American treaty of 1897, questions involving territory and other matters of vital concern were to be submitted to a joint commission consisting of three English judges and three American judges, whose decision was to be final if as many as five of the six were in agreement. A plan somewhat similar to that has just been followed in the settlement of the Alaska boundary; while, on the other hand, principles capable of judicial determination in the Venezuela-claims affair (upon which England and the United States were at variance) have been left for settlement to the Hague tribunal. It is now proposed that a new Anglo-American treaty, like that of 1897, should keep this sharp distinction between questions referable to the Hague and matters of a more vital kind to be dealt with between the two nations by commissions, which are in effect courts of conciliation.

*Mr. Barclay's  
Unofficial  
Mission.*

The pioneer in bringing about the Anglo-French treaty was Mr. Thomas Barclay, a prominent English lawyer of London and Paris. Mr. Barclay came to this country with the Mosely Educational Commission some weeks ago, and has remained here promoting with much persuasiveness and apparent success the idea of a new treaty between England and the United States. If this were concluded, it ought to be entirely possible in turn to bring about a similar treaty between the United States and France. The treaty of 1897, for which Lord Salisbury and President Cleveland were responsible, had the support of a large majority of the Senate, the vote being 42 to 26. But since a two-thirds majority was necessary to ratification, the treaty failed. Causes which then might have led certain of the minority Senators to vote against the treaty, have now been removed; and it would seem likely enough that a treaty somewhat similar to that one might be framed which would have practically everybody's good will in advance, and would be ratified with something like unanimity. It is to be noted that the Anglo-French treaty, which finally came about with so little agitation, was the result of a very great amount of careful and systematic organization on the part of English and French chambers of commerce, and other public bodies, so that both governments acted with the assurance that the step was one generally de-

sired by business men and people of intelligence. Much of this organization was due to the efforts of Mr. Barclay.

Another item to the credit of the year 1903, is the completion of the project of trade reciprocity with Cuba. The final vote in the Senate occurred on December 16, according to an agreement made in No-



MR. THOMAS BARCLAY, A DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-FRENCH LAWYER.

(An apostle of international arbitration.)

vember, the debate ending with brilliant speeches for the bill by Senator Spooner and against it by Senator Bailey. The division of the Senate was upon party lines, although one Republican Senator,—Bard, of California,—voted against the reciprocity bill, while seven Democrats voted in favor of it, the measure being carried by 57 to 18. Although the Democratic Senators had insisted upon taking a number of weeks to debate the subject, they had not succeeded, when all was done, in giving the country any simple, clear impression as to the reasons for their opposition. Mr. John Sharp Williams, the new leader of the Democrats in the House, on the contrary, had made the whole country understand him perfectly when he declared that the Democratic party was so opposed to the Dingley tariff that it would readily support any reciprocity measure whatever that the Republicans might bring for-

ward, for the partial breaking-down of their high protective wall. It was provided that reciprocity should go into effect ten days after the signing of the bill; and so the new year begins with the new regulations in full force. The new Cuban sugar crop is ready for the market, but its owners had refrained from shipping it because they were waiting to get the benefits of the 20 per cent. rebate on the Dingley tariff rates. The crop will now flow rapidly to the United States, and the money that it brings will be invested largely in the purchase of American goods, which, in turn, will have the benefit of from 20 to 40 per cent. reduction of tariff rates in entering the Cuban ports.

Another important matter which had been left open for future negotiation in our earlier dealings with Cuba is also now in the way of final settlement, although awaiting the formality of a vote by the Senate. This has to do with the ownership of the Isle of Pines. It was the contention of many Americans that this Spanish island was not necessarily to be regarded as belonging to Cuba, and that it might very properly be retained by the United States. While the American provisional government was in control at Havana, there was a widespread impression that the American Government would retain the Isle of Pines when Cuba was finally made over to the government of the new republic. Many Americans accordingly went there, and it is said that considerably more than half of the land of the island now belongs to resident English-speaking people from this country, who had every reason to believe that they were to live under their own flag. The authorities at Washington, however, were some time ago convinced that Cuba was justified in claiming that this island, lying south of the

province of Pinar del Rio, ought to be regarded as a Cuban possession. This decision was creditable to the sense of justice of our government, inasmuch as Cuba was entirely at our mercy in the matter. The fact of Cuba's ownership has been acknowledged in the form of a treaty in which we cede and make over to Cuba all claims to sovereignty. This treaty was sent to the Senate in November, and was reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Americans, however, living in the Isle of Pines had some grievances to be remedied, and some rights to be protected; and ratification was delayed while our minister at Havana, Mr. Squires, undertook to secure certain promises from the Cuban Government. These had to do with the proper administration and improvement of the Isle of Pines. The Cuban Government proceeded promptly, last month, to make good its omissions and repair its neglects. Thus, doubtless, the treaty will pass promptly when Congress sits again after the holiday vacation.

*The Extra  
and Regular  
Sessions of  
Congress.*

The Democratic members of the Senate having refused to allow a vote on the reciprocity bill to be taken during the extra session which was called for that purpose, the Senators would have been glad to adjourn before Thanksgiving Day, not to return until the opening of the regular session on Monday, December 7. But, if it takes two houses to pass a bill, it also takes two houses to adjourn Congress; and the resolute new Speaker, Mr. Cannon, supported by his able lieutenants and his working majority in the House of Representatives, refused to permit the extra session to end without having accomplished the thing that brought it together. And so it came to pass that the extra session ended where the regular session began,—namely, at noon on the seventh day of December. The question whether or not there could be said to be an interval of "recess" between the two sessions arose in a manner not merely for metaphysical argument, but for purposes of very practical importance, General Wood's and other recess military appointments being affected. But to this topic we shall revert in a later paragraph. In one sense, the extra session had indeed accomplished its purpose; for it had not only secured the passage of the reciprocity bill in the House, but it had secured in the Senate a unanimous agreement to allow the bill to be passed on December 16. If there had been no extra session, the Senate would undoubtedly have carried the Cuban debate well beyond the holiday vacation, and might have postponed the vote until the end of January, or even later.



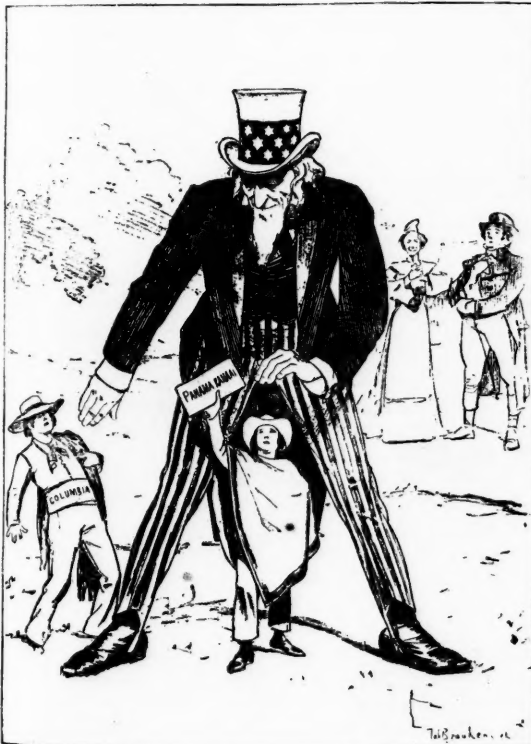
MAP SHOWING ISLE OF PINES, RESERVED BY UNITED STATES TWO YEARS AGO, NOW CEDED TO CUBA.



*The  
Forthcoming  
Panama  
Debate.*

This would have deferred inconveniently the final action upon another matter of even greater urgency,—namely, the discussion and vote upon the ratification of the canal treaty negotiated with the new republic of Panama. This debate must begin in good earnest when Congress resumes business after January 4; and since most of the opposition Senators will probably want to talk a very long time, it is not easy to believe that a vote can be reached for several weeks. Some of the opposition is due to the old preference that dies so hard for the Nicaragua route, while some of it is on party grounds, and still more of it is probably inspired by those transportation interests which have for so many years been at work to produce deadlock and delay, because they are opposed to any canal whatsoever. The arrangement that has been made, however, with Panama is justly popular with sensible, patriotic, and well-informed people of all parties, in every section of the country; and it is taken for granted that the treaty will be ratified in pursuance of a national policy that has no real partisan

bearings. It is true that the prompt settlement of the canal question, and the speedy beginning of construction work, would probably be regarded as somewhat enhancing the popularity of President Roosevelt's administration,—a thing which many politicians would not like on the eve of a Presidential campaign. But if the President's opponents should block the treaty on partisan or personal grounds, they would inevitably make the subject a leading one in the campaign, with little doubt as to the verdict of public opinion. The best thing, therefore, for everybody concerned is to ratify the treaty as quickly as possible, and to treat the subject as one virtually settled (as in fact it was) when, last year, by the terms of the Spooner act Congress deliberately selected the Panama route, appropriated \$40,000,000 for the French company, voted the requisite money to pay for the right of way, and authorized the President to go ahead. Those instructions of Congress have been complied with more perfectly, both in letter and in spirit, by this new treaty with Panama than by that which the Bogota Government rejected.



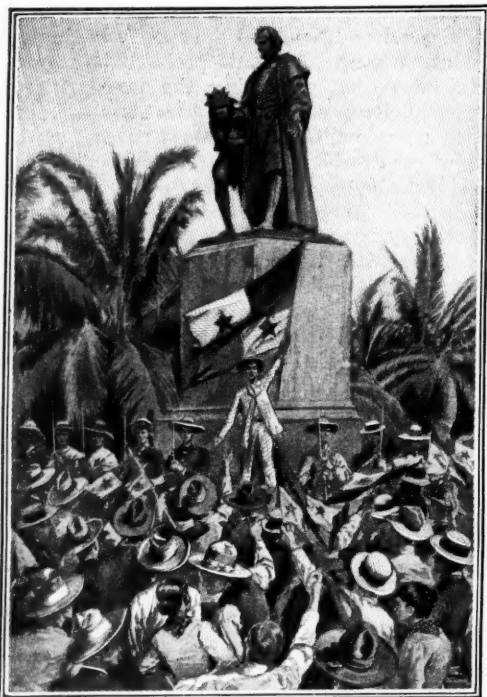
NORTH AMERICA AND PANAMA.

UNCLE SAM (to Colombia): "Hands off."  
From *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).



THE DOG-CATCHER.

(A German view of Uncle Sam's recent action in Central America.)—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THIS SCENE SHOWS THE POPULAR DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE STATUE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, AT COLON, WHEN THE NEW REPUBLIC WAS DECLARED AND THE FLAG OF PANAMA WAS DISPLAYED.—From *L'Illustration* (Paris).

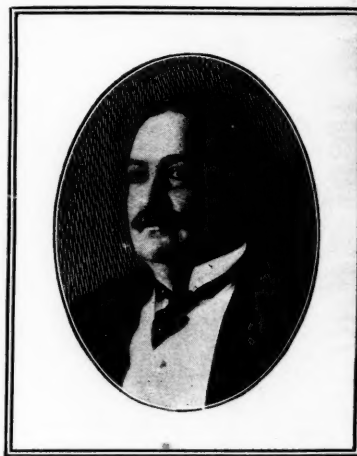
*The Home Critics of the Panama Solution.*

The elaborate discussion carried on with much pedantry and many fine phrases in a few newspapers,—the aim of which is to discredit the United States for having been prepared to act promptly in recognizing the independence of Panama, and in protecting the Isthmus against assault by Colombia,—is not worth attempting to answer, for the very simple reason that it is the sophisticated criticism of people who did not want anything done. The only answer worth making is that the American Government acted as it did because that was the course which seemed desirable to it. It is enough to answer that it was a course for which our government is ready to assume responsibility in face of all comers. Since (1) the Panama people had every possible right to cut loose from Colombia if they could accomplish it; and since (2), for objects of mutual advantage, the United States and Panama had every right to enter immediately into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, the sole question to be considered, from the American point of view, is whether some other course of action would have been better policy. The

whole contention of these critics of the administration must rest upon the doctrine that the politicians at Bogota had rights in the Isthmus of Panama superior to the rights of all others; whereas, it is obvious to those who know the facts that those politicians at Bogota had no rights whatever, except such as were voluntarily conceded to them, or such as they could maintain by force.

*Substantial Interests are Satisfied.*

The real parties in interest at Panama were four, namely, first, the people who owned property and lived there; second, the United States, which for half a century has protected the only thing which has given the Isthmus importance,—its transit facilities; third, the French people, who had invested several hundred million francs in the unfinished canal; and, fourth, the commercial interests of the world to be subserved by the completion and opening of the maritime passage. Mr. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, in a remarkable address made last month before the Quill Club of New York, declared that the object of the Bogota Government in defeating the treaty was to gain time, in order to nullify the French franchise, appropriate the assets, and sell on their own account to the United States



MR. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

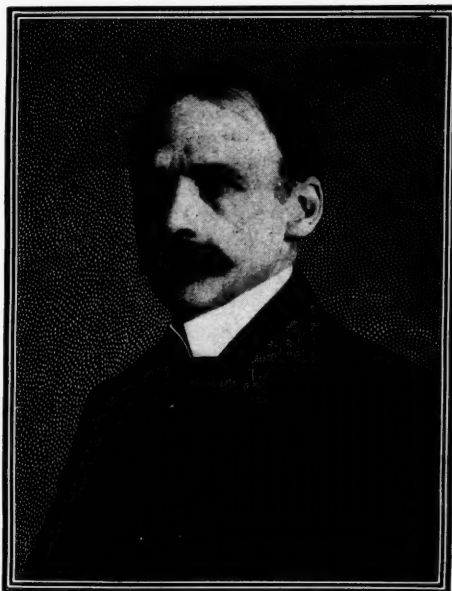
(Who went to Panama last month as American minister.)

or some other purchaser. Mr. Loomis is a man of guarded statements, and he would not have made such assertions without good reason. He also developed the idea that such a course of delay might have been followed with various complications at the Isthmus,—all of which were averted by the promptness with which the Bogota politicians were eliminated altogether. It

is seldom, indeed, that a solution is found for a great international problem which completely satisfies so many parties in interest and disappoints so few.

President Roosevelt devoted nearly one-third of his annual message to a review of this Panama situation. He shows plainly that under the treaty of 1846 we acquired permanent and substantial rights of transit by any mode whatsoever across the Isthmus. It may be remarked, parenthetically, that leading international lawyers have held that it would have been quite sufficient for us to buy out the assets of the French company and proceed to dig the canal without any franchise whatsoever from Colombia, merely arranging from time to time such questions regarding police, sanitation, etc., as should arise. The President, however, does not dwell unduly upon our rights under the treaty of 1846, but presents the circumstances under which the treaty was rejected at Bogota, the revolution was accomplished in Panama, and the policy of the United States was shaped to meet these altered conditions. The President gives what he calls a partial list of the revolutions, rebellions, riots, and other outbreaks that have occurred in the period since 1846. He cites fifty-three. Nothing could better show that Colombia is not competent to exercise authority over the Isthmus of Panama. There will in the future be no such list of isthmian outbreaks. The nations of Europe have one after another promptly recognized the independence of the republic of Panama and entered upon diplomatic relations. The South American countries, being neighbors of Colombia, have naturally and properly been a little slow and cautious, although Brazil and several others had by the middle of December made due recognition, and these examples will be universally followed within a month or two.

*Colombia and the Mission of General Reyes.* Even from the ports of Colombia there was soon resumed a movement of passengers and traffic to Panama under circumstances virtually implying acceptance of the existing facts. It was not to be supposed that Colombia, which had been playing a game for large stakes, would immediately accept the result without an effort to get some compensation. The Colombian Government can, if it chooses, declare war against the United States. But this would be an extremely foolish thing to do, since it could hurt nobody but the Colombians themselves. It is hard to find out who or what constitutes the Government of Colombia. There has apparently been no authority



HON. FRANK B. LOOMIS, OF OHIO.  
(First Assistant Secretary of State.)

there for some years, except that exercised arbitrarily by Dr. Marroquin, who at one time was vice-president, but who usurped authority and has ruled as a military despot. It must not be supposed by good Americans that when Marroquin ordered the election of a Colombian congress to act upon the Hay-Herran treaty there was any such thing as a real election. It is understood that in Colombia the voting is done by the officials themselves,—or by the soldiers, who vote as they are told, but whose vote in any case would be counted as the higher officials might choose. There arrived in this country from Colombia the chief general of the army, one Rafael Reyes, late in November, and he came with credentials from Dr. Marroquin as a special envoy. He was well received by Secretary Hay and the administration, but the public could not ascertain the precise nature of the efforts he was supposed to be making on behalf of the government of his country. While he was at Washington, last month, there came the news that he had been elected President of Colombia. The news regarding this election is entirely obscure, and it must be assumed that there was no real election, but only an arrangement and an announcement,—intended, perhaps, to add prestige to the mission of General Reyes to the United States. A more probable surmise would be that this doughty general, whose reputation for courage has been well earned in many revolutionary com-

bats, is here in the hope of trying to arrange for the acknowledgment of Panama's independence on some financial basis.

*Rumors of Hostile Action.* General Reyes has said that until his mission in this country was fulfilled there would be no attempt on the part of Colombia to regain Panama by force. There were, however, constant rumors last month



GEN. RAFAEL REYES.

(Who came to Washington, on November 28, with diplomatic credentials from Colombia, and has since been declared for president-elect of the Colombian republic.)

of the gathering of Colombian troops at points from which it was believed that the Isthmus might possibly be invaded. American troops were in readiness to be transported to the Isthmus in case of need; but it was thought probable that the marines already in that vicinity, reinforced by others soon to sail, would be ample to protect Panama and keep the railroad open. The nature of the country is such that it is thought practically impossible for Colombian troops to make their way by land as far as Colon or the railway line; and our navy makes it impossible for them to transport soldiers by sea.

*The Presidential Message.* The President, near the opening of his message, remarks that "with a nation as with a man, the most important things are those of the household;" and

so he states in a summary way what has recently been done to regulate domestic commerce, supervise corporations, and maintain the authority of the Government in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws and the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He also sets forth, in a very satisfactory manner, the purposes and methods of the new department of Commerce and Labor. Secretary Cortelyou's first report is certainly a model of clear statement as to the work thus far accomplished, and the aims and principles that are guiding the development of this great branch of the executive service of the national government. President Roosevelt sums up the thing well when he says:

The Department of Commerce and Labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation, but the executive arm of the Government, to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor.

When the new department was created, it was feared in some quarters and hoped in others that its chief work was going to be that of investigating and exposing the trusts,—with zeal, if not with discretion. Some newspaper critics have indeed been referring contemptuously to the department as not having demonstrated thus far any reason for its being.

*Mr. Cortelyou's First Report.* The good citizen, however, merely wants to know the truth; and he will be abundantly satisfied if he reads for himself this first report of Secretary Cortelyou on his preliminary work,—a document as fascinating in its array of facts and its constructive grasp as it is entirely convincing in its business-like views. Mr. Cortelyou has the talents of a model administrator; and grouped in his department one finds a series of great bureaus, each one of which is immensely creditable to the governmental work of the United States,—such, for instance, as the Bureau of Labor under Colonel Wright, the permanent Census Bureau under Dr. North, the Immigration Bureau under Mr. Sargent, the Corporations Bureau under Mr. Garfield, the Statistical Bureau under Mr. Austin, the Lighthouse Board, and a variety of other services. Mr. Cortelyou makes a good argument for the bringing together of these various bureaus into one new and appropriate building for the Department of Commerce and Labor. At present the department is organizing on sound and broad lines.



*The President and the "Day's Work."*

The quiet but efficient work that is going on in the branches of this department is indeed the thing most characteristic of the Roosevelt administration. The President is a man of such varied talents and activities, and his administration has already been so full of exceptional and diverting incidents, that it is quite too seldom remarked in the newspapers that the chief claim to distinction in the present *régime* at Washington is the high grade of regular, ordinary administrative work that characterizes the various departments almost without exception. For, after all; the President's greatest talent is not for speech-making, or for meeting exceptional emergencies like the anthracite coal strike or the Panama revolution, but, rather, it is for the vast detail of high-class, every-day administrative work. So indomitable a capacity for work has probably never been known in any executive post in the United States as Mr. Roosevelt shows from morning until night every day, and without apparent fatigue or impairment of energy.

*Mr. Payne and His Abused Department.*

In view of the criticisms so freely passed upon Mr. Payne's administration of the postal department, it is merely to be stated here that Mr. Payne, far beyond any of his predecessors in half a century, has eliminated politics from the scores of thousands of appointments to fourth-class postmasterhips, and that he has given to the voluminous work of his office an amount of conscientious attention to details that not one business man in a hundred could have equaled. The attempt, furthermore, of certain newspapers to refuse to Mr. Payne any credit whatsoever for the sweeping investigation that has been conducted under Mr. Bristow, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, is so manifestly unfair that merely to mention it would seem to be giving it undue dignity. It is true that Mr. Payne at first discredited the so-called Tulloch charges; but he has most loyally and at every stage supported the President and his own subordinate, Mr. Bristow, together with the special counsel, Messrs. Bonaparte and Conrad, in the thoroughgoing investigation they have made of certain abuses now brought to light in the famous Bristow report.

*The Bristow Report.*

Concerning the author of that report, by the way, we have pleasure in presenting to our readers elsewhere in this issue a very interesting sketch of the honest, fearless, and faithful public servant who has carried on so remarkable a piece of investigation. Mr. Payne was remarking, the

other day, that in the famous Star Route frauds nobody was finally convicted and punished; whereas, among these recent cases many indictments have been found, and it is morally certain that a considerable number of convictions will eventually have been secured. One of the crying needs developed by this investigation is that of a change in the Statute of Limitations. Criminal malfeasance in office may well be covered up so carefully as not to be exposed for more than three years after it occurs. The period named in the statute should be extended to at least five years, and this is recommended to Congress by the administration.

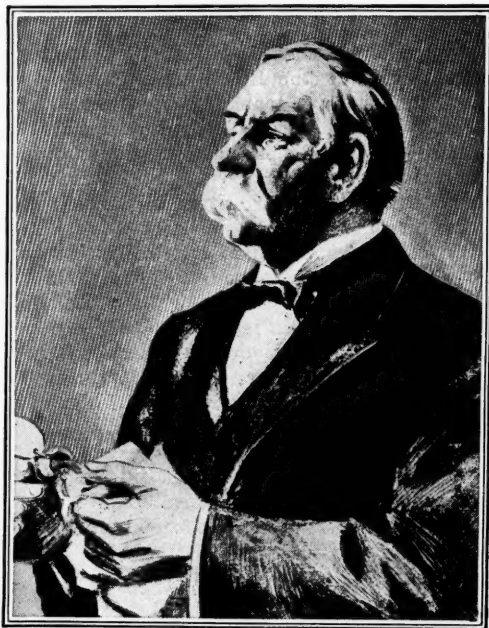
*The Interior Department.*

The feature of the work of the Interior Department that has of late had most attention in the newspapers is the attempt to eliminate fraud from the administration of the public land laws. Unquestionably these laws have been evaded and defied to a fearful extent for a great many years past. But never has there been such vigor shown in their proper enforcement, and in the detection and punishment of their violations, as at the present time. For all this Secretary Hitchcock and the administration are entitled to much credit. Meanwhile the great Pension Department is being admirably managed under Commissioner Ware. At the close of the fiscal year we had 996,545 pensioners on the national rolls, a net loss of 2,901 from the previous year. Mr. Hitchcock's report contains many interesting details on the manner in which the new irrigation work of the Government is beginning. The report of the Indian Bureau is also full of valuable information. One gets a clear impression that the work of this Bureau is now going on with exceptional intelligence and sincerity. It is reported, regarding the Indian Territory and the work of the Dawes Commission in settling up the land situation, that everything will probably have been completed by the close of the present year 1904, so that affairs will be ripe in the Indian Territory for the establishment of a regular territorial form of government or else for admission to statehood. The views of the administration, as of all disinterested and well-informed people, are to the effect that the Indian Territory should be united to Oklahoma, and that the result would be a splendid and creditable addition to our sisterhood of States, to be made as early as possible in the year 1905. One of the most important branches of the work of the Interior Department is that of the Patent Office, which last year granted nearly 30,000 patents, besides receiving applications for about 50,000. With the steady growth of this great country of

ours, the work of such bureaus as that of the Patent Office grows constantly more extensive and elaborate. In spite of some faults and shortcomings, Uncle Sam's average performance of this vast public business of his is so efficient as to be praiseworthy in a high degree.

*The Attorney-General's Busy Year.*

The Department of Justice has had an especially busy year, and Attorney-General Knox's report is accordingly an important one. The subject of naturalization frauds is treated with great thoroughness. It is recommended that the half a million dollars appropriated last year for special counsel, to aid in the prosecution of cases under the trust and interstate commerce laws, should be continued for the enforcement of other laws, especially those relating to frauds in relation to the public lands, the postal service, and naturalization. Mr. Knox has brought commanding ability to his work as Attorney-General, and this was brilliantly illustrated last month, when the great principles under contention in the Northern Securities cases were finally argued before the Supreme Court at Washington,—Mr. Knox making the chief argument for the Government, and Mr. John G. Johnston, the distinguished corporation lawyer of Philadelphia, making the chief argument on behalf of the corporations concerned in the so-called "merger" of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. These arguments were regarded by lawyers as



From *The North American*, Philadelphia.

MR. JOHN G. JOHNSTON, OF PHILADELPHIA.

(Who argued for the Northern Securities Company last month.)

among the most able as well as vitally important that have been presented to an American court in recent years. Vast issues await the decision of the Supreme Court, which will probably not be rendered for a number of weeks.



HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX.

(Attorney-General of the United States.)

*In Mr. Wilson's Great Field.* The Department of Agriculture, as carried on by Secretary Wilson, has long since ceased to be either a matter for jibes or for disparagement. It has grown from year to year until it has fairly built itself into the life and work of the greatest by far of all our national interests, that of the cultivation of the soil. The department has become so well organized that it can lend itself not only to steady promotion and progress in all the different branches of farming, animal industry, forestry, and the like, but it can also face emergencies, such, for example, as the boll-weevil invasion of the cotton-growing district, which is causing such great apprehension in the Southwest. Secretary Wilson, who has done so much to promote the beet-sugar industry in this country, estimates the present crop at 260,000 tons, which is about ten times the size of the crop as recently as 1896. The work of our Agricultural Department would be a source of great satisfaction and pride to any government in the world.

*Our  
Comfortable  
Finances.*

In his annual report as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw lays great stress upon the continued commercial prosperity of the country, in spite of the shrinkage in the market value of the securities of the great corporations. He discusses the currency question with some practical and useful recommendations. The surplus revenue of the Government for the last fiscal year was a little more than \$54,000,000. With the changed revenue laws now in force, it is not expected that there will be much surplus for the current fiscal year, half of which has now expired. Our foreign commerce for the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of the country. No other country finds its financial situation so comfortable as that disclosed by our national exchequer. Nevertheless, with so many temptations to lavish disbursement, it always behoves Congress to watch its spending of the public money with the utmost care.

*Ardor for  
the Navy.*

The President congratulated Congress upon the steady progress in building up the American navy, and highly praised the work of the officers and enlisted men, and called upon the legislative branch to keep steadily on with the provision of additional ships. He particularly recommended a naval general staff on lines similar to those of the general staff lately created for the army. The annual report of Secretary Moody is a document full of important suggestions, and it clearly places the present Secretary in the rank of the remarkably efficient men who have served in a like capacity during several recent administrations. Mr. Moody is developing a great naval station at Guantanamo, on the southern coast of Cuba, which will be headquarters for our new Caribbean squadron. This is interesting in view of our acquired responsibilities at Panama.

*Mr. Root's  
Final Report.*

Mr. Root's annual report as Secretary of War is his last, inasmuch as he is going to retire from the office at the end of the present month. He has accomplished many remarkable tasks since he took the portfolio of the War Department. We have secured from the pen of Mr. Walter Wellman an estimate of the nature and value of Mr. Root's services as an administrative officer of the United States, which we are glad to print elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. Since most of the larger tasks set for himself by Mr. Root have already been accomplished, it is not necessary now to enter in detail upon the various excellent suggestions made in this last report, and we may pass directly to the consideration of an

army topic which brought both Mr. Root and the President very conspicuously into the discussions of the press last month.

*The  
Controversy  
about General  
Wood.*

That topic was the promotion of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major-general in the regular army. This promotion had occurred some months ago during the recess of Congress, and had gone into effect, along with several other promotions to this highest rank, and several hundred promotions in lower ranks, consequent upon the advancement of General Wood. This officer was a surgeon in the army, and was stationed at Washington at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He had formerly been in the Southwest, and had taken part in an Apache campaign. His personal qualities were such that it was thought he would make a good volunteer officer, and he was appointed by his friend, President McKinley, colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry, known as the "Rough Riders," with Theodore Roosevelt as lieutenant-colonel. Soon afterward, Colonel Wood was advanced to be a brigadier-general of volunteers. Later, by President McKinley, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, and after the war, also by President McKinley, a brigadier-general in the regular army. On five several occasions, indeed, did the United States Senate confirm Leonard Wood on appointment of President McKinley, as a general in the United States army, —twice as brigadier of volunteers, twice as major-general of volunteers, and once as brigadier in the regular establishment. He actually served, moreover, as a major-general for periods aggregating three years. His recent promotion by President Roosevelt to be a major-general was simply a matter of advancing him in the line of seniority;—in other words, there were vacancies at the top, and the whole line moved up, Wood not being jerked out, but being allowed to keep his place. There was entire readiness in the Senate to confirm all the other military appointments of the recess, except that of General Wood, which, on account of criticisms, was held in the room of the Committee on Military Affairs, where a long investigation was conducted last month, with many witnesses.

*The  
President  
and General  
Wood.*

The investigation was behind closed doors, but reports were constantly given out, and they were used in a most mysterious and malignant manner, not merely to disparage General Wood, but to reflect upon President Roosevelt, who was accused of having been the author of Wood's military advancement, step by step, through reasons of per-

sonal favoritism. Every word of this, so far as it related to the President, was absolutely false. All of the significant promotions of General Wood had been by President McKinley, at the instance of his Secretary of War, and had not been influenced in the slightest degree by Mr. Roosevelt, excepting the last one. This recess appointment was, of course, at the instance of the War Department, though entirely concurred in by the President. Mr. Root, if there were any need, would readily show that President Roosevelt has never evinced the slightest disposition to advance General Wood to the disadvantage or prejudice of any other officer of the army. If there is one personal quality more than another for which Theodore Roosevelt is well known among all his friends, it is his freedom from private bias, either of friendship or of enmity, in the performance of his public duties. It is so instinctively repugnant to his whole theory and method to make use of the public service for the benefit of persons related to him by any sort of ties, that he would usually be found leaning in the other direction. It would, indeed, be a public scandal if President Roosevelt had pushed Dr. Leonard Wood from the post of an assistant-surgeon to the rank of major-general in the regular army, on the ground of some supposed personal intimacy. But every assertion of this kind has not even one single grain of truth about it, from beginning to end.

*Why Senator  
Hanna Fights  
General Wood.*

The most powerful opponent of the confirmation of General Wood has been Senator Hanna, of Ohio. His reasons have been entirely plain to those who are acquainted with recent Ohio political history. Mr. Hanna was elected to the Senate in the Ohio Legislature by a close, protracted, and desperate fight, which required the turning of some doubtful votes and the exercise of a kind of political method that all good citizens are hoping may be avoided in the near future by the direct election of Senators at the polls. The lieutenant who served Mr. Hanna most valuably in this political work, without which he could never have had his seat in the Senate, is understood to have been Mr. Rathbone, who was in due time rewarded by being given a highly important and discretionary position in the postal service of Cuba. Unfortunately, Mr. Rathbone promptly began to indulge in practices which were pronounced to be criminal, with the well-known consequence of his arraignment, release on very heavy bail, and subsequent trial. Mr. Rathbone chose to attribute what he called this "persecution" to General Wood, then governor of Cuba. Mr. Root, however, threw light upon this sub-

ject last month by going before the Military Committee and taking upon himself all responsibility for every step in the prosecution of Rathbone, showing that General Wood was merely acting under the direction of the War Department at Washington. But Rathbone has been in position to command Hanna's support in his vindictive fight against Wood. The fact is, of course, that nearly everything for which General Wood has been blamed in his career as governor of Cuba turns out to have been done by the masterful and incorruptible Secretary of War, who was all the time in reality the director of Cuban affairs. Mr. Hanna's political method is precisely the opposite of President Roosevelt's or Secretary Root's,—Mr. Hanna having come into politics by a wholly different road. Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Root's methods are always impersonal; Mr. Hanna's are always personal. The President and Secretary have never cared for General Wood as a favorite, but have only cared for the public business of the country and the army. Mr. Hanna fights for his friends, and expects his friends to fight for him. He has been indebted to Rathbone and Heath, and stands by them in their disgrace. It does not follow from all this that General Wood's appointment was a wise one, and it is perfectly right that the Senate should investigate it to the utmost. Certain things have been charged against General Wood as a self-seeking and ambitious man, which it would seem as if he must insist upon having referred to a military court of honor. The whole point of our discussion here is that neither the President nor the Secretary has been in the slightest measure influenced by personal motives in the promotion of Leonard Wood or any other high officers in the army. Wood, when he left Cuba, wanted to go to the Moro country. Root thought not well of it, and refused to send him. Three months afterward, Root changed his mind and decided to have him go. Both decisions were based upon purely public considerations. From first to last, the President has never so much as lifted his little finger in General Wood's interest.

*Republican  
Politics.*

These aspersions regarding the President were particularly widespread at just the time, last month, when the Republican National Committee met at Washington to fix the time and place of the next national convention. The political coteries were almost bursting with mystery and whispered gossip. It was rumored that a great *coup* was in store, and that the committee would strongly disclose its dislike of President Roosevelt and its preference for Senator Hanna as the next



Republican candidate. The *coup* did not come off, however. It is perfectly well known that a vast propaganda had been secretly waged for Mr. Hanna, and that the conspiracy against Mr. Roosevelt (started in Wall Street and carried out by the well-known politicians who are subject to Wall Street influence) was feeling its way throughout the country. The trouble, however, with this movement can be stated in one brief sentence. It failed to discover the slightest evidence in any Republican State of genuine sentiment for any other Presidential candidate than Mr. Roosevelt himself.

*The  
Passing of  
the "Hanna  
Boom."*

Mr. Hanna, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, has appointed many of the members of that committee from different States, and has dominated an immense amount of political machinery. It is easy to understand, therefore, that the Hanna movement could command the class of politicians particularly well represented by Mr. Kerens, of St. Louis, and Senator Scott, of West Virginia, — and by Mr. Perry Heath, now of Utah, whom Mr. Hanna still keeps as secretary of the National Committee in spite of the *Bristow* report, and whom Mr. Hanna, curiously enough, also appointed last month to represent Minnesota at the National Committee meeting in the absence of the member of that State, although there were at Washington at the time at least twenty-five eminent Minnesota Republicans. But although the Hanna movement readily commands such political support, it does not interest the Republican voters, who cannot fail to see that some at least of the politicians have been playing a very treacherous game. The fact is, that the Republican party, — when in almost every State last year it committed itself to the renomination of President Roosevelt, — meant exactly what it said, and it has no intention whatever of reconsidering that subject. The President is no scheming politician, has no machine at his bidding, and goes straight forward from day to day doing the public business at the executive offices. His strength lies in the confidence he has inspired in the plain people of this country. The more experienced and astute organization leaders like Senator Platt, of New York, and Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, see all this very clearly, and do not give a moment's thought to the idea that any other name is to be presented to the next convention, which, it is now decided, will meet at Chicago on June 21. In New York, by the way, the active leadership of the Republican organization has passed by agreement from Senator Platt to Governor Odell. A national campaign chairman has not yet been

decided upon. Conditions have wholly changed since Mr. Hanna managed the Republican campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The new times call for new methods. Both of those campaigns were run from Wall Street.

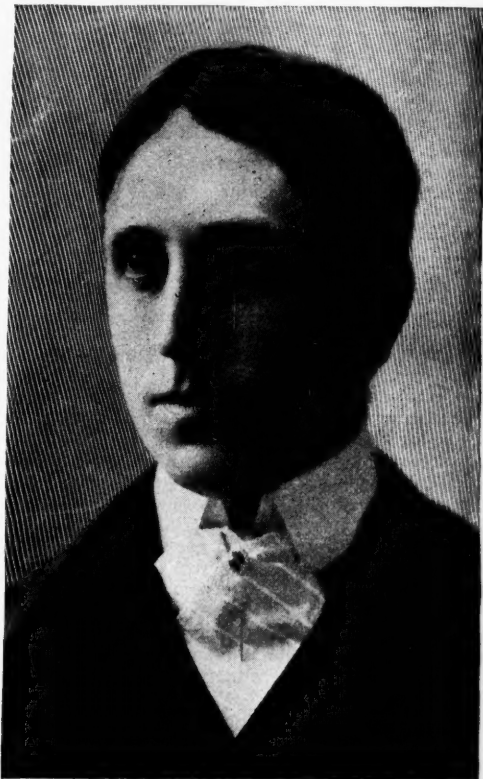
*Mr. Cleveland  
Not to Run.*

The business of candidate-making in the Democratic party proceeded with great assiduity in the closing weeks of the year. Ex-President Cleveland, whose candidacy had been urged with such eloquence and so many expressions of favor, declared emphatically, on November 25, in a note written to Mr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, that he would not under any circumstances be a candidate or accept a nomination. The note has historical importance, and we give it in full:

PRINCETON, November 25, 1903.

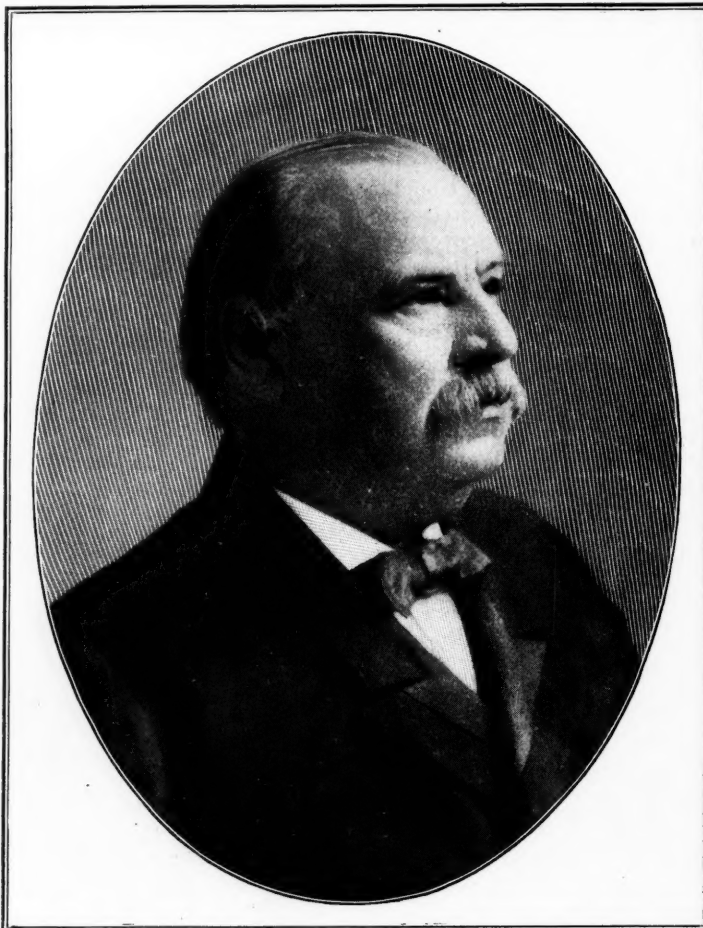
MY DEAR MR. MCKELWAY, — I have waited for a long time to say something which I think should be said to you before others.

You can never know how grateful I am for the manifestation of kindly feeling toward me, on the part of



MR. WILLIAM R. HEARST.

(An active Democratic candidate for Presidential honors.)



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HON. GROVER CLEVELAND—(from a new photograph).

my countrymen, which your initiative has brought out. Your advocacy in the *Eagle* of my nomination for the Presidency came to me as a great surprise; and it has been seconded in such manner by Democratic sentiment that conflicting thoughts of gratitude and duty have caused me to hesitate as to the time and manner of a declaration on my part concerning the subject,—if such a declaration should seem necessary or proper.

In the midst of it all, and in full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstances, or upon any consideration, I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive.

This you, at least, ought to know from me; and I should be glad if the *Eagle* were made the medium of its conveyance to the public.

Very sincerely yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY, LL.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

*The Democratic Candidates.* Mr. McKelway, who had been for months advocating the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, at once declared his preference for Judge Alton B. Parker, president of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Mr. Parker's candidacy is one of acknowledged dignity and fitness, and it seems to have been favorably received in the South, and also among Western Democrats. The most conspicuous candidate, however, in the States that furnish the Democratic electoral votes,—those of the solid South,—is Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland. In well-advised political circles, especially at Washington, it was the privately expressed opinion last month that Mr. Gorman would probably obtain the Democratic nomination. The public at large seems not to be quite aware of the extent to which the movement for

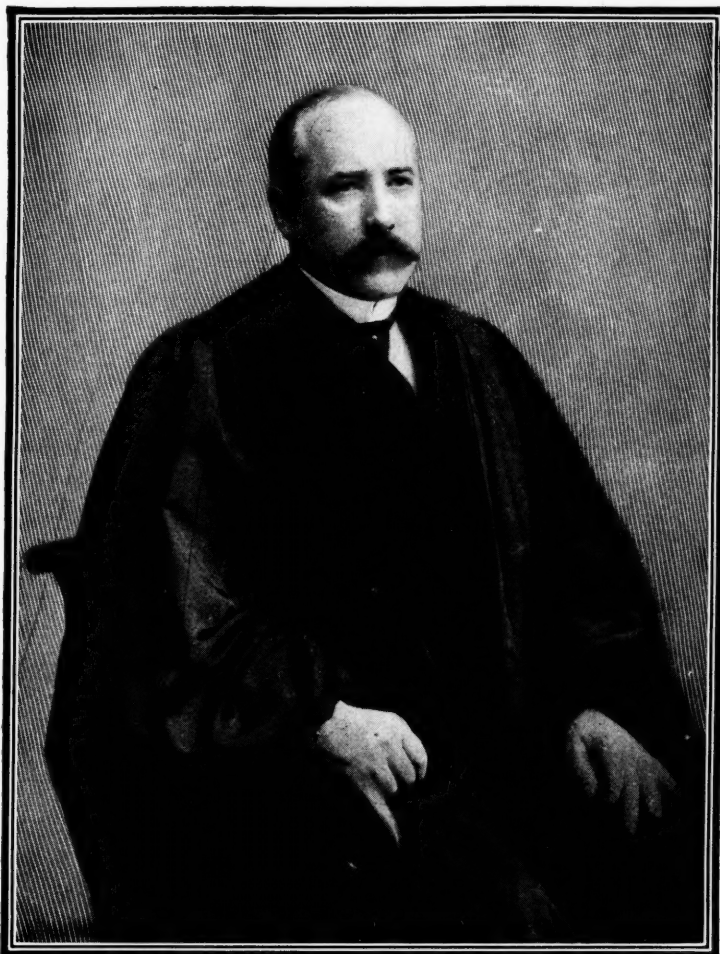


Photo by Davis &amp; Sanford.

HON. ALTON B. PARKER, OF NEW YORK.

(A leading candidate for the Democratic nomination.)

the nomination of Mr. William R. Hearst has been pushed. Mr. Hearst, who is the proprietor of the morning *American*, formerly the *Journal*, and the *Evening Journal*, of New York, and also of the *Chicago American* and the *San Francisco Examiner*, is a member of the present Congress from a New York district, and his Presidential boom has taken the form of Hearst clubs in a number of States. The movement has appealed chiefly to the ranks of organized labor. It is now probable that a number of names will go before the Democratic convention, and the prize will very possibly be carried off by a compromise candidate. Some people suppose this may prove to be the Hon. David B. Hill, of New York, while others think it likely that

Judge Gray, formerly Senator from Delaware, a public man of the highest rank, will carry off the honors. Mr. William J. Bryan might fairly be said to have been the man of the month in European circles through December, so much was he fêted and talked about. He has made a very good impression abroad, and has been following with particular interest the tariff discussion in England. Literally hundreds of good-natured American cartoons have appeared on Mr. Bryan's foreign experiences. He will come back with all the stronger hold upon his friends, and will certainly have a good deal to say in the making of Democratic candidates and platforms this year. All of the prominent candidates are said to have supported the Bryan ticket in 1900.

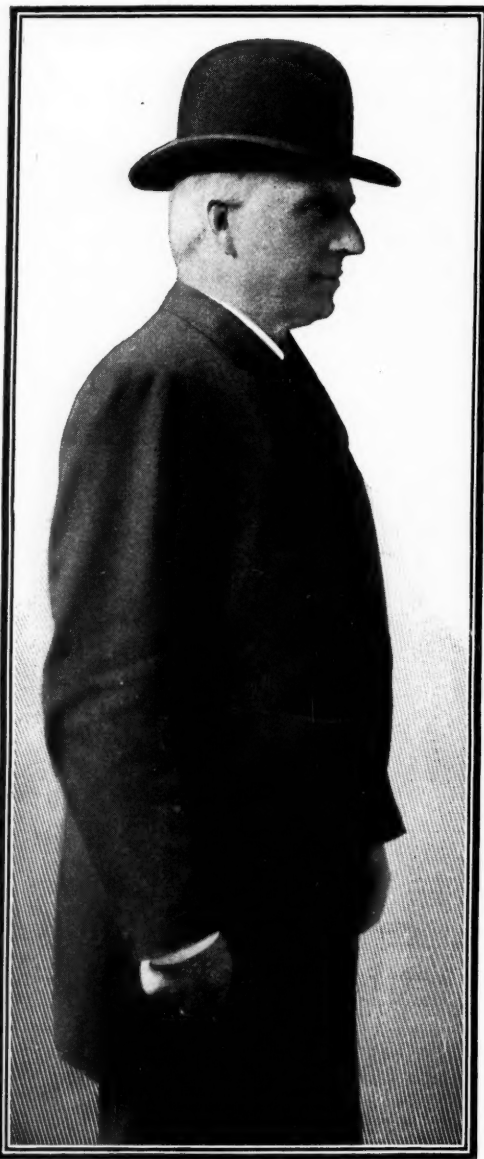


Photo by Clinedinst.

HON. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN.

(Leading Presidential candidate in the South.)

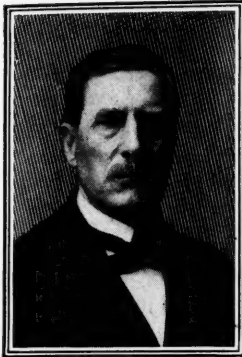
Speaker Cannon, in arranging the committees of the new Congress, made few changes in the important chairmanships. The most conspicuous are the selection of Mr. Hemenway, of Indiana, to fill Mr. Cannon's own former place at the head of the Appropriations Committee, and Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, to the chairmanship of the

Post-Office Committee. Mr. Payne, of New York, remains at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means; Mr. Jenkins heads the Judiciary; Mr. Hitt keeps his old place on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Fowler remains at the head of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Mr. Hepburn at that of Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Mr. Burton will preside over Rivers and Harbors; Mr. Grosvenor is chairman of Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Wadsworth, of Agriculture; Mr. Hull, of Military Affairs, and Mr. Foss, of Naval Affairs; Mr. Lacey, of Public Lands; Mr. Sherman, of Indian Affairs; Mr. Cooper, of Insular Affairs; Mr. Hamilton, of Territories; Mr. Dick, of Militia; Mr. Sulloway, of Invalid Pensions; Mr. Loudenslager, of Pensions; Mr. Gardner, of Labor; Mr. Gillet, of Public Buildings and Grounds; Mr. Babcock, of District of Columbia; Mr. Mondell, of Irrigation; Mr. Howell, of Immigration; Mr. Crumpacker, of Census; Mr. McCleary, of Library; Mr. Landis, of Printing; and Mr. Tawney, of Industrial Arts and Expositions. Some of these men have served many terms in Congress, and all of them several. The names of Senators are more frequently seen in the newspapers, but these experienced leaders of the dominant party in the House of Representatives are a great factor in the Government of the United States, and the people of this country ought to be familiar with their names and, in so far as possible, ought to have some notion of their respective characters and personalities. They form a strong and capable body of lieutenants for the energetic new Speaker.

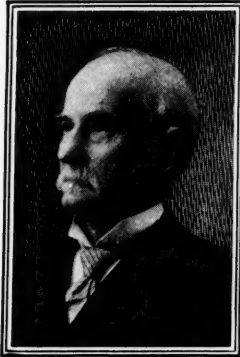
*European  
Notes.*

In the background of the European news, last month, was the little-expressed but deeply-felt apprehension on account of the ill health of the German Emperor. It was constantly and emphatically denied that the throat operation to which he had been subjected was due to anything of a cancerous nature; nevertheless, his father and mother both died from such maladies. It was the persistent belief, in spite of denials, that the Emperor's case might be of a like character. But certainly the Emperor was hunting in Hanover last month, and he made public appearances and speeches quite incompatible with the condition of a man rapidly dying from cancer of the throat. So great a figure in the world's affairs is the Emperor that it is gratifying to be assured that the ill tidings about his health had scant foundation. A subject that has absorbed great attention in Germany lately has been that of the brutality of army officers in the treatment of private soldiers, and there have been some salu-

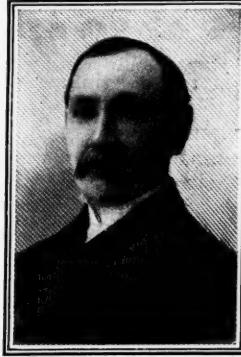




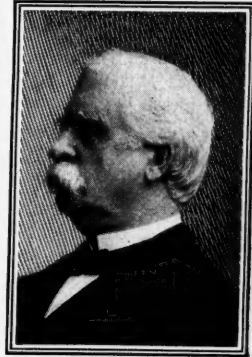
HON. JOHN J. JENKINS,  
OF WISCONSIN.  
Judiciary.



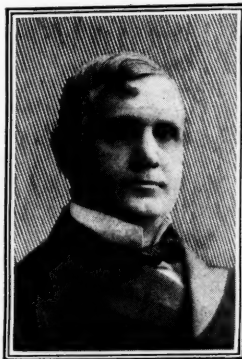
HON. ROBERT R. HITT,  
OF ILLINOIS.  
Foreign Affairs.



HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,  
OF INDIANA.  
Appropriations.



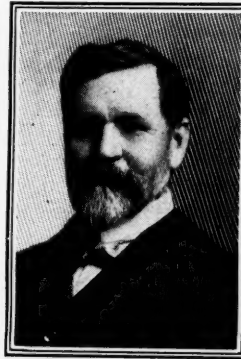
HON. SERENO E. PAYNE,  
OF NEW YORK.  
Ways and Means.



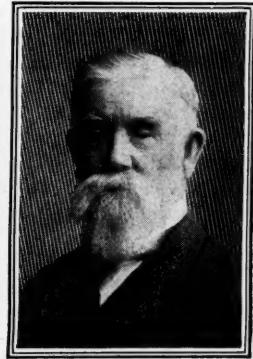
HON. CHARLES N. FOWLER,  
OF NEW JERSEY.  
Banking and Currency.



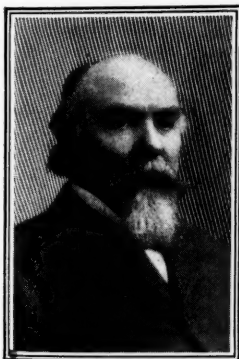
HON. GEORGE E. FOSS,  
OF ILLINOIS.  
Naval Affairs.



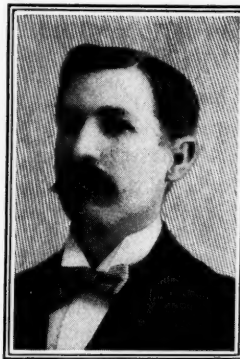
HON. JOHN A. T. HULL,  
OF IOWA.  
Military Affairs.



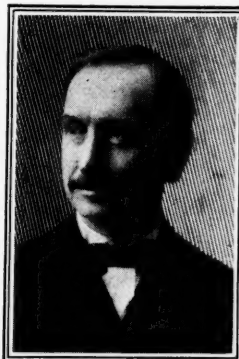
HON. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR,  
OF OHIO.  
Merchant Marine and  
Fisheries.



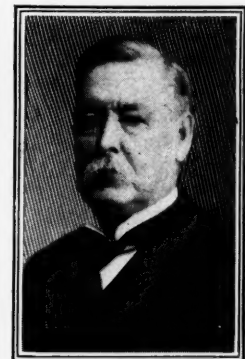
HON. JOHN J. GARDNER,  
OF NEW JERSEY.  
Labor.



HON. JESSE OVERSTREET,  
OF INDIANA.  
Post-Offices and Post-Roads.



HON. THEODORE E. BURTON,  
OF OHIO.  
Rivers and Harbors.



HON. WILLIAM P. HEPBURN,  
OF IOWA.  
Interstate and Foreign  
Commerce.

CHAIRMEN OF TWELVE IMPORTANT COMMITTEES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

tary punishments of offenders. In France, there has been much interest in two matters in which M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla has borne an important part. One of these is the creation of a new Panama republic, and the other is the re-appointment of Dreyfus to a military command. It was due to a private examination of a photograph of the famous *bordereau* in comparison with a letter he had in his possession from Dreyfus that led M. Bunau-Varilla to the conclusion that Dreyfus was innocent, whereupon the *bordereau* saw the light of publicity through *Le Matin*, the Paris newspaper controlled by M. Bunau-Varilla's brother, and a long and painful but irresistible campaign for truth and justice followed. The English, last month, were more than ever the victims of what they now call by common consent "fiscalitis,"—that is to say, they were all devoting themselves to the discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed tariff policy. As for the Birmingham statesman himself, his tone has grown ever more assured and confident, and he has been winning great support. He has undertaken to organize on his own account a great commission, made up of prominent men connected with different lines of British industry and commerce, to make report upon England's trade situation and methods for its improvement.

The breach in the Irish party, and the fight over tariff theories will make British politics lively for a year to come.

Democratic  
Victory in  
Boston.

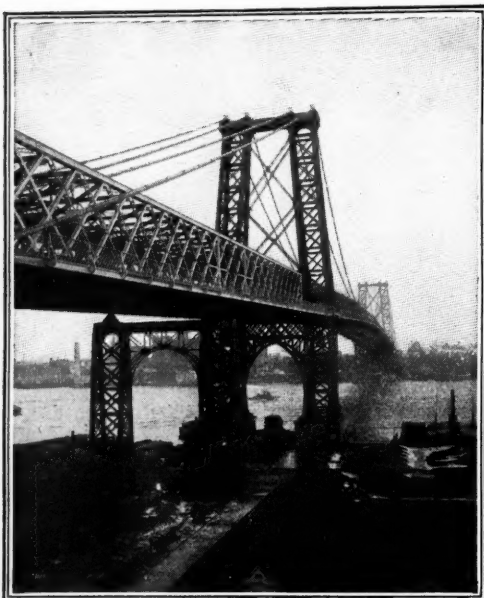
In the Boston municipal contest, the Democratic candidate, Mayor Collins, was reelected, on December 15, by the greatest majority ever given for any mayor in the history of Boston. The whole situation took



MR. EDMUND BILLINGS.  
(Secretary Good Government  
Association of Boston.)

on a political cast, and the Democrats swept the Board of Aldermen, the school board, and other offices. It is not often that the party system produces so good a mayor as Mr. Collins. Boston needs thorough and intelligent work on the part of a non-partisan citizens' body, and this it is going to have in the future under the Good Government Association led by Mr. Billings. In a

landslide like this, the work of such a league seems to count for little, but in the long run such a movement can and must win the balance of power. Boston and Philadelphia must get in line with New York and Chicago.



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THE NEW MANHATTAN-BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

New York's Tammany administration begins January 1. The great civic event of last month was the opening of a second bridge connecting Manhattan Island with Brooklyn, a structure 50 per cent. more capacious than the original Brooklyn Bridge, which has been in service for twenty years. The underground railway system of New York has made great progress in the past year, and will be operating its first trains, probably, in March or April. Electricity on the elevated roads has added more than 50 per cent. to their carrying capacity; but they are still overcrowded. The surface system will this year "electrify" a remaining forty miles of horse-car lines. Mayor McClellan's appointments were partly announced as we closed for the press, but it will suffice to comment next month upon the organization of the new city government. Even its enemies wish it well,—that is, those opposed to Tammany want the best results that can be had.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From November 21 to December 20, 1903.)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

November 23.—The Senate discusses the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Cuba.

November 24.—In the Senate, the Isle of Pines treaty is sent back to the Committee on Foreign Relations.... In the House, Mr. Hill's (Rep., Conn.) bill for currency reform is presented.

December 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) offers resolutions for an inquiry into isthmian canal matters.... The House debates the tariff.

December 5.—Speaker Cannon announces the House committees.

December 7.—The regular session of the Fifty-eighth Congress is begun; President Roosevelt's message is read in both branches.... The President sends to the Senate as recess appointments the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood and others, which failed of confirmation at the extra session.

December 8.—The Senate debates the postal frauds.... The House adopts a resolution authorizing the Post-Office Committee to call for papers bearing on the postal investigation.

December 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offers a resolution calling upon the President for all the facts relating to the Panama revolution, the government, treaty, etc.... The House, in committee of the whole, considers the President's message.

December 10.—The House adopts a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate charges against Judge Swayne, of Florida; the pension appropriation bill is introduced.

December 11.—President Roosevelt's Panama policy is debated in the House.

December 14.—The pension appropriation bill is under discussion in the House.

December 15.—The Cuban reciprocity bill is debated in the Senate.... The House goes into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill.

December 16.—The Senate passes the Cuban reciprocity bill by a vote of 57 to 18.

December 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) attack and Mr. Foraker (Rep., O.) defends President Roosevelt's Panama policy.... The House passes the pension appropriation bill.

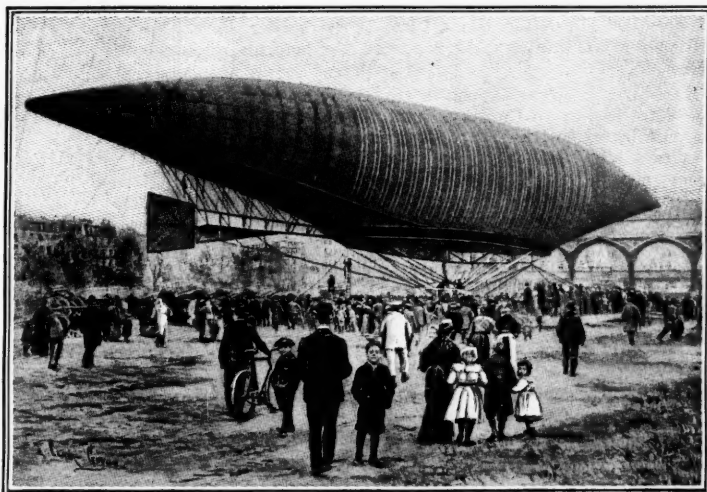
December 18.—The Senate, in executive session, ratifies the commercial treaty with China.... The House, by a vote of 109 to 100, adopts a resolution authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department to call for papers in the postal investigation.

December 19.—Both branches adjourn for the holiday recess.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

November 29.—An abstract of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's report on the frauds in the Post-Office Department is made public at Washington, together with a memorandum by President Roosevelt.

December 4.—Governor Peabody declares martial law at Cripple Creek, Col.



THE FRENCH DIRIGIBLE AIR-SHIP "LEBAUDY."

December 8.—In the election of a charter commission for Denver, Col., the Democrats win by a large majority.... Socialist mayors in the cities of Brockton and Haverhill, Mass., are defeated for reelection.

December 12.—The Republican National Committee decides to hold the next national convention at Chicago on June 21, 1904.

December 15.—The arguments before the United States Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case are concluded.... Mayor Patrick Collins (Dem.), of Boston, is reelected by a plurality of over 26,000.

December 16.—The report of Holmes Conrad and Charles J. Bonaparte, sustaining the Tulloch charges in the postal fraud cases, is made public at Washington.

December 19.—It is announced that Gen. John C. Black (Dem.) will succeed the late John R. Procter as United States Civil Service Commissioner.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

November 23.—The French ministry is sustained in its foreign policy by a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

November 24.—San Domingo is captured by the insurgent forces, Wos y Gil and his ministers taking refuge on a German warship.

December 1.—In a speech before the Italian Parliament, Signor Giolitti outlines important domestic reforms.

December 3.—The German Reichstag is opened by Chancellor von Bülow in the absence of the Emperor....The Spanish cabinet resigns.

December 4.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the budget by an almost unanimous vote, and adjourns for ten days.

December 5.—A decree is issued by the Empress Dowager looking to the reorganization of the Chinese army; Yuan Shi Kai is appointed to the command of all the Chinese forces, naval and military.

December 8.—General Reyes is elected President of Colombia.

December 11.—After the refusal to reconsider its criticism of the ministry, the Japanese Diet is formally dissolved.

December 15.—By-elections in two London constituencies are won by the Conservatives....Premier Combes communicates to the French Council of Ministers the text of a bill forbidding all teaching by the religious orders and providing for the enlargement of the state system of public schools.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 23.—The German Emperor orders the recognition of the republic of Panama.

November 25.—It is announced that Turkey accepts in principle the Austro-Russian plan of reforms in Macedonia.

November 26.—The new *de facto* government of San Domingo is recognized by the United States.

December 2.—The Panama Canal treaty is ratified at Panama....Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador to the United States, is received by President Roosevelt.

December 5.—The British consul in the Congo reports to his government that slavery and barbarism in most revolting forms exist in that country.

December 8.—W. R. Davis, United States consul at Alexandretta, Turkey, hauls down the flag of the consulate and leaves the city in consequence of having been assaulted and insulted by Turkish officials.

December 11.—Major Wood, of the Northwest Mounted Police, begins the moving of the Canadian outposts along the Alaskan boundary in conformity with the award of the arbitration commission.

December 12.—President Roosevelt appoints W. I. Buchanan United States minister to Panama.

December 17.—President Roosevelt signs the Cuban

reciprocity bill as passed by Congress and issues a proclamation putting the treaty into effect in ten days.

December 19.—The Turkish Government instructs the governor at Alexandretta to apologize to Consul Davis.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 23.—It is learned that an Argentine warship rescued the members of the Nordenskjold Antarctic expedition, whose vessel, the *Antarctic*, was crushed in the ice on February 12 last.

November 26.—Sir William Ramsay, the chemist, announces the discovery that a gaseous emanation from radium is really helium....The flood in St. Petersburg drives 20,000 people into the streets.

November 30.—Ten per cent. of the population of Butler, Penn., are reported ill with typhoid fever.

December 1.—A receiver is appointed for Dr. John Alexander Dowie's Zion City (Ill.) properties.

December 2.—Ottawa University, Ottawa, Canada, is destroyed by fire.

December 7.—Serious labor riots occur at Lyons, France.

December 8.—The Greek steamer *Pylores* is sunk by collision with the *Assos* in the port of Ithaca, and fifty passengers are drowned....Professor Langley's airship is wrecked at its second trial on the Potomac River.

December 15.—The H. C. Frick Coke Company announces a wage cut of 17 per cent. in the Connellsville region.

December 19.—The new East River bridge is formally opened by Mayor Low, of New York City.

#### OBITUARY.

November 21.—Prince Dimitri Soltykoff, 75.

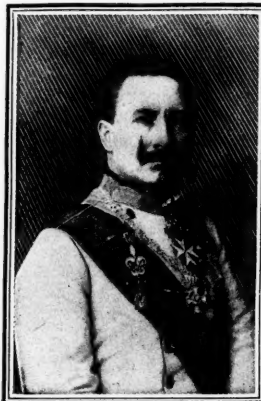
November 22.—Gen. George H. Stuart, prominent as a Confederate commander in the Civil War, 76....Rev. James M. Pullman, D.D., a well-known Universalist clergyman, 67....Dr. R. D. Murray, an eminent yellow-fever expert, 64....The Marquis de Gabriac, French diplomat, 73.

November 23.—James King Gracie, the New York philanthropist, 63....Sir John Blundell Maple, M.P., 57.

November 24.—Julian Walbridge Rix, a painter of Californian mountain scenery, 62....Ex-Representative Jonathan S. Willis, of Delaware, 74.

November 26.—William C. Wyman, a well-known Baltimore philanthropist, 79....John Dwight, the pioneer manufacturer of bicarbonate of soda in the United States, 84.

November 27.—Rev. William Charles Roberts, D.D.,



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

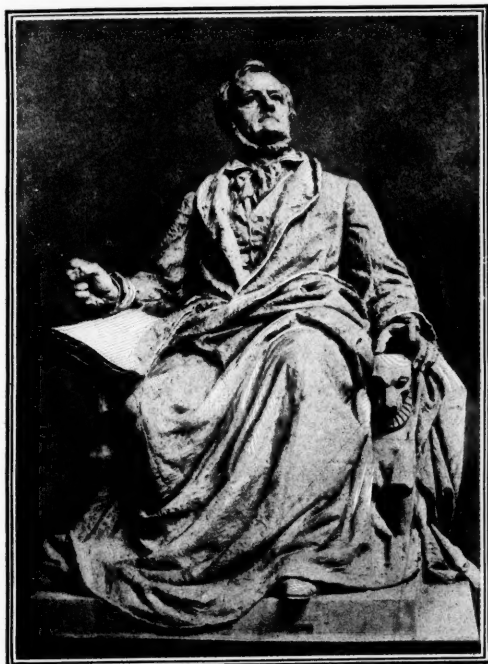
(In the uniform of an Austrian field marshal.)



ARTHUR M. BEAUPRÉ.

(Consul-General at Bogotà and secretary of the American Legation in Colombia.)





THE WAGNER MONUMENT RECENTLY UNVEILED AT BERLIN.

president of Central University, Kentucky, 71....Mgr. D. E. Quigley, formerly vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Charleston, S. C., 68.

November 28.—Rev. Theodore Lorenzo Seip, D.D., president of Muhlenberg College, 61....Jules Levy, once famous as a cornetist, 65.

December 1.—Sir John Richard Robinson, the English journalist, 75....Ex-Burgomaster Joseph Mayer, of Oberammergau, famous as the impersonator of *Christus* in the Passion Play.

December 2.—Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, 46.... Col. Henry H. Hadley, a prominent organizer of city missions....Joshua Ward, an old-time champion oarsman, 65.

December 3.—Bishop Abiel Leonard, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Utah and Nevada, 55.

December 4.—Ex-Congressman William M. Springer, of Illinois, 68.

December 5.—Representative Henry Burk, of the Third Pennsylvania District, 53....John Slaughter, the oldest Wyoming pioneer, 94.

December 7.—Aldred Sharpless, author of the "John Ploughshare" letters, 82.

December 8.—Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, 83 (see page 67)....Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, D.D., editor of the *Sunday-School Times*, 73 (see page 127)....Robert Grimes, the well-known bridge-builder,

59....Rev. John Lanahan, D.D., a noted Methodist minister of Baltimore, 88.

December 9.—Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, Archbishop of Valencia, 81....Ex-President H. H. White, of Kentucky University, 82.

December 10.—Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U.S.N., retired, 71....Baron Arthur de Rothschild.

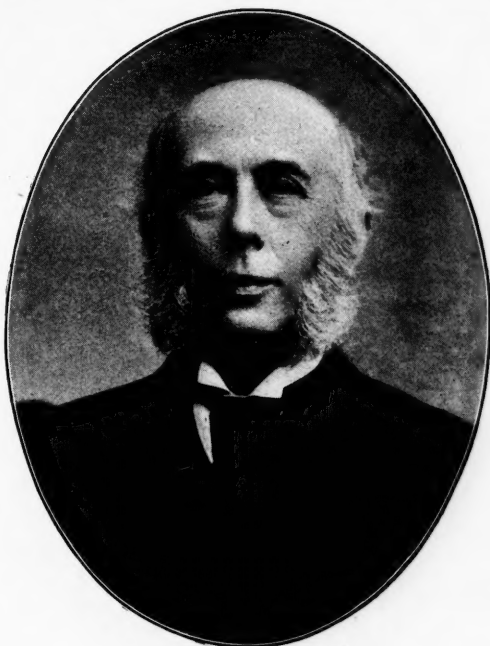
December 12.—John R. Procter, of Kentucky, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, 60....Marcus Baker, cartographer of the United States Geological Survey, 54.

December 13.—Bishop Dennis M. Bradley, of the Roman Catholic diocese of New Hampshire, 57....Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, 72.

December 14.—George Walton Green, a prominent lawyer and political writer of New York City, 50.

December 15.—Principal Daniel C. Farr, of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Academy, 56.

December 18.—Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas, the noted Confederate commander, author, and artist, 66....Gen.



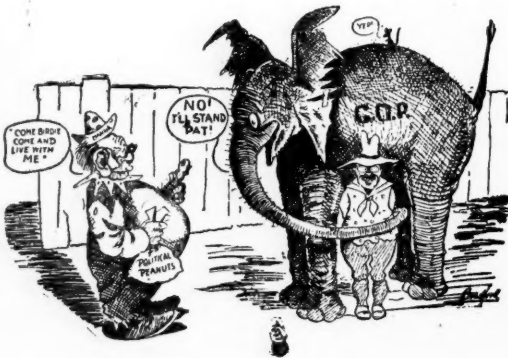
THE LATE FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

Stephen Thomas, of Vermont, 94....Milton G. Shaw, a well-known lumberman of Maine, 58.

December 19.—Ex-Congressman R. J. C. Walker, of Philadelphia, 65.

December 20.—Frederic R. Coudert, the distinguished New York lawyer, 72.

SOME AMERICAN  
POLITICAL CARTOONS  
OF LAST MONTH.



MARK HANNA: "Come here, Bolivar."  
From the *Herald* (Baltimore).



AN EASY MARK.—"Shoo, fly, don't bother me!"  
From the *Press* (New York).

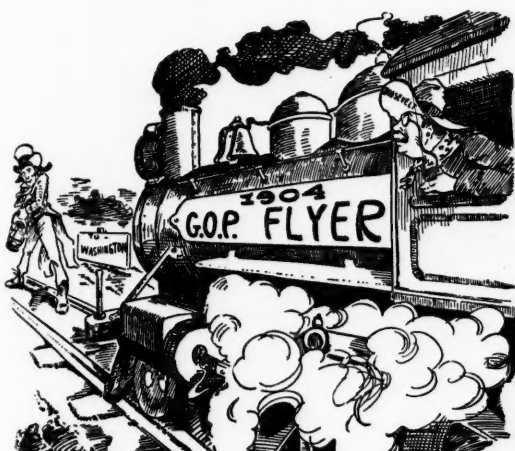


LOST HIS VOICE.  
DR. ROOSEVELT: "Very perplexing,—very perplexing case!"—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



A MIND READER.

UNCLE SAM: "Gentlemen of the National Committee: The previous experience of this elephant, combined with his faculty of mind-reading, enables him to write down the name uppermost in our thoughts. It's really wonderful!"  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



RIGHT OF WAY.

UNCLE SAM: "Never mind waiting for orders, Teddy. You have a clear track."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



THE RETURN BALL.

"Keep throwing it, Mark!"  
From the *World* (New York).



THOSE LITTLE FELLOWS WANT TO LOOK OUT WHEN I TOSS THE BALL.—From the *Herald* (New York).



AT MR. CANUCK'S DOOR.

UNCLE SAM: "Mighty sing'ler, but when he was dead sot on a dicker I wa'n't to hum. Now when I'm kinder feelin that way,—why, he ain't to hum."

From the *World* (Toronto, Canada).



SO GENEROUS.

COLOMBIA: "There's my rabbit, Uncle. You can have him,—won't cost you a cent."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

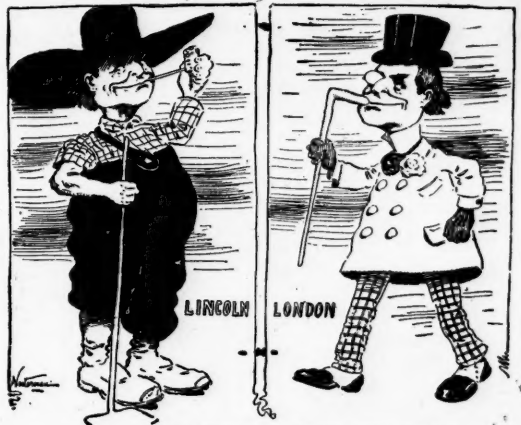




ONLY ONE IN SIGHT.  
The Democratic party looking for a possible Presidential sphinx.—From the Tribune (Minneapolis).



GROVER: "Take, O take, those lips away!"  
From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).



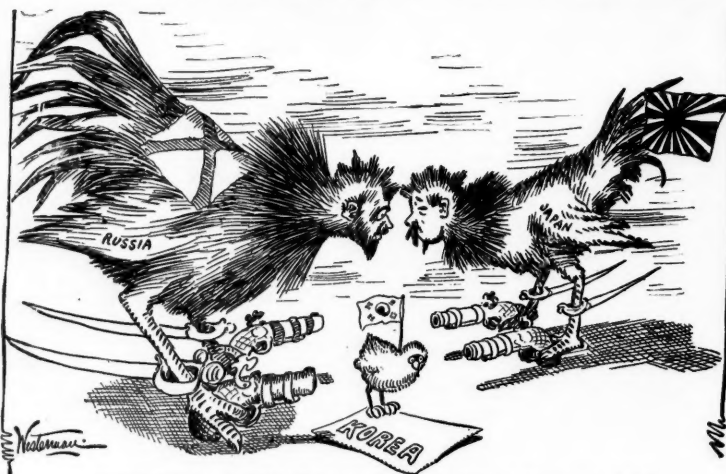
MR. WILLIAM J. BRYAN AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).



GROVER LIKES IT, BUT—?  
GROVER: "There, my good man—do go away. Your music is very sweet, but, you see, I have retired."  
From the Journal (Minneapolis).



THE HUNTER HUNTED.  
From the Herald (Baltimore).



CHICK KOREA: "If this fight ever happens, I'll get the worst of it."  
From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).



UNCLE SAM: "It is to laugh!"  
From the Inquirer (Philadelphia).



PANAMA TO COLUMBIA: "Bring on your war dogs!"  
From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland).



HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST.  
THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY: "Ha! ha! the cat is out of the bag."  
THE STRENUOUS REPUBLICAN BOY: "Yes, but it will soon be a dead cat."—From the Journal (Minneapolis).



A GOOD CATCH.  
From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland).

# ELIHU ROOT: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

**O**RDINARILY the President of the United States is not to be interviewed. But there are exceptions to all rules. When I asked President Roosevelt for an expression of his opinion of the character and public services of Elihu Root, who within a few weeks is to retire from the Secretaryship of War, the President replied: "I am very glad to do that. In John Hay I have a great Secretary of State. In Philander Knox I have a great Attorney-General. In other cabinet posts I have great men. Elihu Root could take any one of those places and fill it as well as the man who is now there. And in addition, he is what probably none of these other gentlemen could be,—a great Secretary of War.

"Elihu Root is the ablest man I have known in our governmental service. I will go further. He is the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country, in any position, on either side of the ocean, in my time."

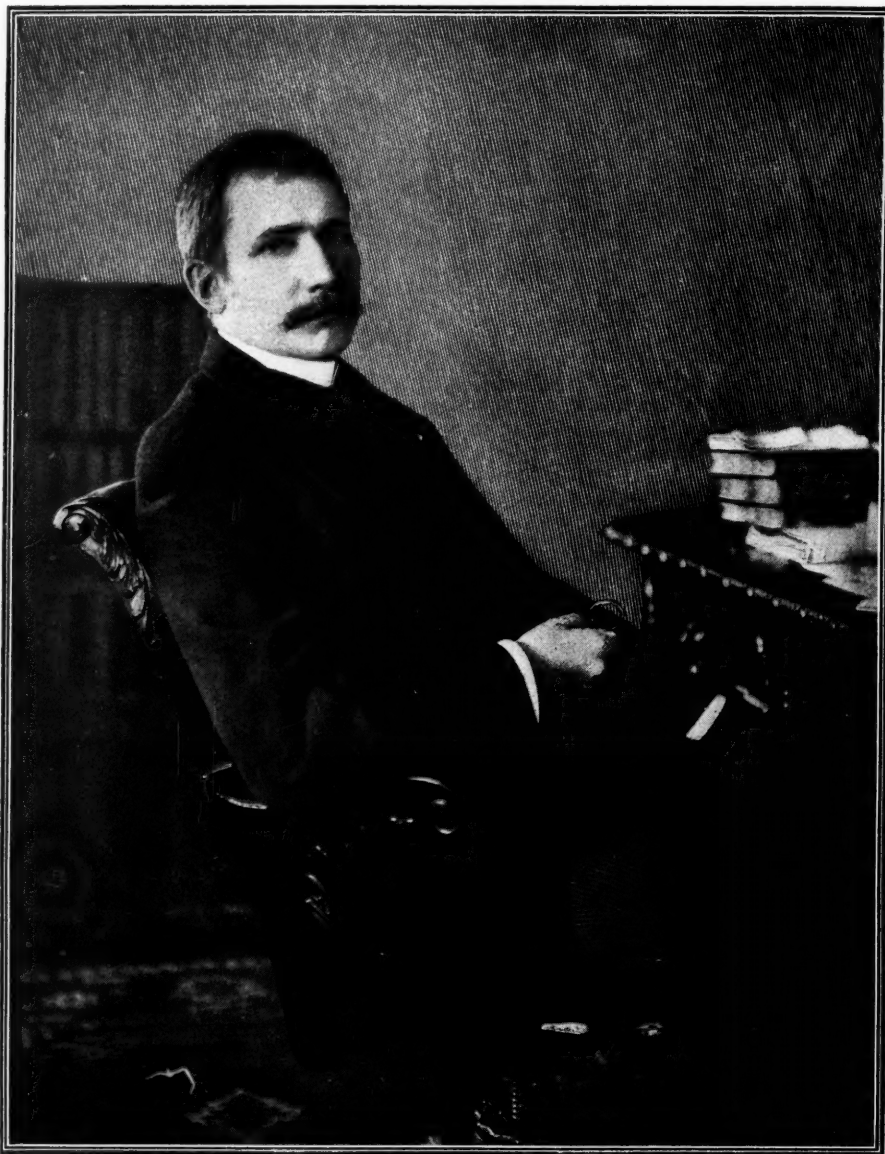
This is praise, indeed. But in departing for a moment from the conventionalities for the purpose of paying a farewell tribute to this good and faithful public servant, President Roosevelt only echoes the thought which is in the mind of every man in Washington who has carefully watched the career of the retiring statesman. After such a tribute, from such a source, any other general summing-up of Mr. Root's services, character, and rightful place would be superfluous. There remains for me only the pleasant task of telling something of the man himself, his work, his methods, his achievements. It must be a little story of great deeds,—a history of big work well worth a volume, but perforce compressed within a few pages. In the writing of it only one difficulty appears: the pen will be constantly tempted to words and phrases of praise which in the aggregate might seem fulsome. And fulsomeness of Elihu Root would be ill fitting,—ribbons in the lion's mane. If a character-sketch of a man should be governed by the mood of the man himself, this one would have to be the barest statement of fact, direct, simple, unadorned,—a mere photograph. Literally, perhaps, it would not be written at all. But the subject is so interesting, in many ways so fascinating to the student and the artist, that he would indeed be a stoic who could use upon it the camera while the portrait-painter's brush was permitted to lie idle.

## PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S CHOICE.

To my mind there is something almost poetic about the rise of this man. It is one of the epics which appear here and there in the sagas of our American life. Five years ago, his name was not known to five thousand people outside the city of New York. To-day, his fame extends throughout the world. When President McKinley chose him for Secretary of War at a crisis in the affairs of his administration, it was commonly said that for once that unparalleled judge of men had erred. Who was this man Root? Who had ever heard of him before? What could a plain New York lawyer do in the War Department? What had Blackstone to do with Mars? Why, Mr. Root was not only not a military man, but he was not even a politician. He had done little in public life or in party activities. In the West, particularly, there was astonishment. But the sequel shows that McKinley was right, as usual, in his estimate of men. It is an odd circumstance that he had but the slightest personal acquaintance with Mr. Root before he chose him for his war minister. Slight as this acquaintance was, it was enough. Mr. McKinley was, without doubt, the quickest and surest judge of men we have had in the White House in generations.

## THE WAR DEPARTMENT AS MR. ROOT FOUND IT.

Mr. Root came to the War Department at a moment when it was under a popular ban. The country believed that the executive and supply organizations of the army were in a deplorable condition. There was some basis for this prevalent belief. The condition was not as bad as many thought it; but it was bad enough. The great department had a thick and noisome growth of barnacles all over its hulk. It was tradition-ridden. Such system as existed was clumsy and inefficient. The men who had grown up under it,—each head of bureau a petty tyrant, and many of the subordinates time-marking drones,—little dreamed that this New York lawyer was to be the instrument of such a cleaning-out as had never before been witnessed in government stables. With him they anticipated an easy time. Each set out to capture him, to "make himself solid," to perpetuate his reign and his



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HON. ELIHU ROOT.

semi-feudal independence within his petty administrative principality.

They were not long in discovering that they had been dreaming; that they had not merely a new man, but a new sort of man to reckon with. The first thing Mr. Root did was to concentrate his mind upon the task of finding out what sort of a machine it was he had to run. Concentration of mind with him means the application of a

potential, almost an invincible force. If you have seen a compressed air-driven drill working its way slowly, noiselessly, surely, through the adamant rock, you may realize how this mind of Mr. Root operates upon the problems which confront it. The harder the rock, the greater the working pressure, the sharper the drill.

Within a few weeks, he knew what was the matter with the War Department and the or-



ganization of the army. It was a case of every man for himself and the devil playing pranks with them all. The spirit which dominated was that in which each man was trying to lift himself up by pulling some one else down. Not a few of the bureau chiefs had actually done good work during the Spanish War. The trouble was that they did not work together. And there was no power that could compel them to work together. Men who were disposed to sane and cordial coöperation were forced to abandon all thought of it and look to the saving of their bacon. The more energetic chiefs, who set the pace for all others, were managing their offices much as in the old days virile editors managed their newspapers,—winning power and exciting fear by hitting every head they could reach, by knocking right and left and walking triumphantly over the bodies of their fallen victims. In the War Department, every man was constantly looking over his shoulder in fear that some one was stealing upon him unawares with intent to crack him over the head.

#### A NEW SPIRIT INFUSED AMONG THE BUREAU CHIEFS.

This was the War Department as Mr. Root found it. He grappled with the thing. He set out upon theory that all men are naturally good if only they have a chance and an inducement. He appealed to their better instincts. He took an interest in the work of each chief. He made every man feel that at the head of all was one who would not only be just and protect, but who understood. When he had crept close to the men and their work and their problems, he began bringing men together. Bitter rivals were surprised to find themselves confronting one another at the desk of the secretary. They were more surprised when they perceived how well he knew them and their needs, how easy it seemed to coöperate with other bureaus, how far from being a bad fellow was the odious rival of former times when one got better acquainted with him. There were some who were not amenable to these influences, who could not be made over by any process less revolutionary than cremation. They were gotten rid of. All who remained were encouraged and stimulated. Flagging interest began to revive. Animositities were buried or minimized. The pace of work quickened. Initiative, the sure outcome of real interest and just appreciation higher up, blossomed amazingly where before only dry rot had festered. In spirit the great department was born again.

One of the peculiar qualities of Mr. Root's mind is its impersonality. A mathematician and the son of a mathematician, men to him are

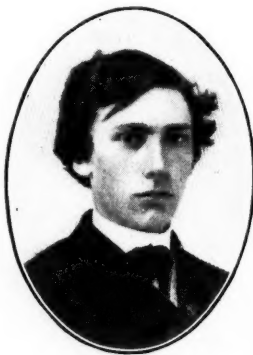
quantities. They stand before his mental vision, not so much as human entities, as the symbols of results, of work, of progress, of things. Those who were in the confidence of Mr. Root never heard him break forth in word of angry denunciation or bitter criticism. When he discussed General Miles at all it was with words of praise for his fine record as a soldier in the old days, admiration for his energy and adroitness, just appreciation of his character. The Secretary believed that for self-protection, for the good of the service, there was nothing to do but to take power out of Miles' hands. This Mr. Root did calmly, quickly, resolutely, and as he does all things, without fuss, reproaches, lamentations, or bickerings.

#### THE CREATION OF A GENERAL STAFF.

Not only has the War Department itself been regenerated, but the army has been provided with an organization which promises speedily to make it the peer of any fighting corps of its size in the world. It is an old story now how Elihu Root resolved to place the American army on a sound basis; how he at first hoped to introduce the system of coöperation through the war college; how he at length became satisfied that this plan, while good as far as it went, did not go half far enough; how he set Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Carter at work as a student evolving from all military experience a working plan, and how it was finally carried through Congress and put into operation,—“the greatest step forward made in the American army,” according to an eminent authority, “in one hundred years.” These facts are already known. But it is not known that when Secretary Root started on the general staff idea he was virtually alone in its advocacy among the influential men of the army. Partly through the influence of General Miles he was at first defeated. Congress put him off with a discouragement which would have daunted most men. Mr. Root only gripped the harder to his idea, and began to look about for the means of attaining success.

He warmed up General Corbin; and the adjutant-general, at first opposed to the innovation, became at length a most powerful advocate of it, even at the risk of loss of his own power and prestige. Corbin was ever the man who wanted to stand with the crowd, and all go up or down together. He helped others and made others help him. If he was as selfish as he was accused of being, it is nevertheless true that he secured results. He did the work it was to the best interests of the Government and the army he should do. Mr. Root himself has praised Corbin as one of the most intensely loyal and

powerfully energetic men he ever knew. Then General Schofield, at Mr. Root's request, appeared before the Senate committee to talk for the general staff law, Chaffee and others added their quota, the Secretary himself appeared and made what members of the committee characterized as one of the most brilliant and effective arguments they had ever heard, —and at last, through persistency, through a campaign of education, through zeal intelligently and unerringly directed, the battle was won. The American army was placed upon a basis rational, effective, scientific. In this work alone, Mr. Root has left behind him a monument which will stand through the centuries, to say nothing of his innumerable other services to the army and to the Government from the standpoint of pure administration.



ELIHU ROOT.

(From a photograph taken about the time of his graduation from Hamilton College, in 1864.)

#### A CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMAN.

As many people know, and as President Roosevelt has intimated, Mr. Root is far more than an executive of the army,—he is a statesman of the first rank. He may fairly be said to be a statesman who makes states, who builds nations, and who writes the constitutions and the organic laws of peoples. This Mr. Root has done; and properly to tell the story of his achievements it is necessary that I shall reveal secrets hitherto well kept by the limited number of persons in possession of them. It often happens in this world that great and modest men do work for which others, through the intrusion of circumstances, and through selfish scheming, get the credit. Not infrequently epoch-making measures go down in history bearing the names of men who are not their real authors. This has happened to Mr. Root. In fact, his two great achievements as a statesman, the two pieces of work which bear the finest impress of his intellectual powers, are not commonly known at all to be his.

#### MR. ROOT'S HAND IN CUBA.

Let the reader recall to mind the story of Cuba: Remember that after the expulsion of Spain a most delicate problem confronted the

United States. We were in Cuba. We were master of her destinies. All the responsibility rested upon us. Of course, there were divided counsels. One party said: "We shall never get out of Cuba; we should be idiots to give it up." Another declared that there was nothing for us to do but to leave Cuba at once and completely, as we had promised to do,—turn the island over to the people thereof the moment we got the last of the Spanish troops away. Most people will remember that it was the influence of William McKinley which kept the United States in Cuba long enough to restore complete order, to clean the cities, to organize a government, to train government servants, to set the fledgling nation fairly and safely on its feet. If Cuba has broken all records among Spanish-American nations for successful and effective administration, it was because the guiding and educating hand of the United States was maintained there long enough to make this happy outcome a possibility. It was due directly to Mr. Root that this work was carried on long enough, and thoroughly enough, to make sure that the result should not be in doubt. It was Mr. Root who did the work. It was he who organized and trained the government, who educated the civil servants, who molded and nurtured and created a nation symmetrical, balanced, smooth-working, nicely adjusted in all its parts, and with competent men in charge of all details of the machinery. From the purely creative and preparatory point of view the name of Mr. Root is indissolubly connected with the Cuban republic. But this is not all.

#### AUTHOR OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

The solution of the relations of the United States to the new nation,—a solution which not only assured that a Cuban republic should come into being, but that it should be preserved under the sheltering wing of the great American eagle,—a solution so statesmanlike, so obviously a work of the highest genius that it must long serve as a model,—was embodied in what is known as the Platt amendment. Well, Mr. Root was the author of the Platt amendment. He wrote it, almost *verbatim* as it stands to-day, in a letter of instructions to General Wood for that officer's guidance in dealing with the Cuban constitutional convention. It was afterward submitted to the Senate Committee on Cuba, of which that really great Senator, Mr. Platt of Connecticut, is chairman, and after slight modification, was placed upon the statutes by Congress, and ratified in the constitution of the new republic. Thus Mr. Root not only created, formed, molded, trained, nursed, shaped the

Cuban nation, but wrote with his own hand its *magna charta*.

#### COLONIAL ADMINISTRATOR AND DIPLOMATIST.

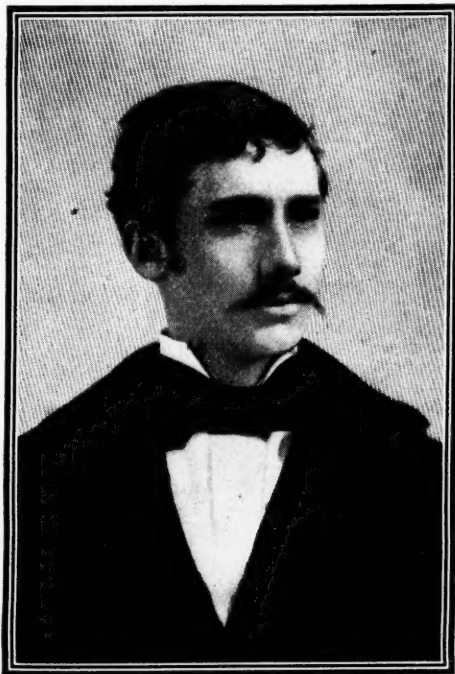
This was not the only example of nation-building and law-making given by this great American lawyer, temporarily at the head of what might be called the colonial department of our government,—a colonial department, be it remembered, wherein everything was new, precedent was lacking, the very machinery of administration had to be made, the men to run it must be trained, and the policy of running it at all had to be mapped out and put through in the face of opposition at home powerful and insistent. This is no place for the story of the restoration of order and the introduction of the blessings of peace and an unselfish administration in the Philippines. It is enough to say that the man who directed this mighty effort, who made the plans and saw to their execution, who met the problems and solved them, who fixed the principles and attended to countless details, carried a burden of almost crushing weight. This man was Mr. Root. While he was carrying the great eastern archipelago on one shoulder he was carrying Cuba on the other. In his hands he gripped the War Department, and with them he pushed his plans for army reorganization. So

many other tasks of importance fell to his lot it would be impossible to catalogue them in a rapid survey like this.

For instance, at one time, in 1900, when President McKinley was at Canton and Secretary Hay was ill in New Hampshire, Mr. Root was virtually the Government of the United States. Alone, single-handed, for several weeks he bore the responsibility of the measures for relief of the legations at Peking. While Europe was hesitating, Mr. Root sent Chaffee on the memorable march. For pride's sake the allies followed the American column. Thus was made a record of which every American is justly proud. Night and day Mr. Root sat virtually at the end of the cable, receiving and sending dispatches. It was a crisis in which a blunder might have the most serious consequences. No blunder was made at Washington. Some of the clearest, strongest, and most sagacious dispatches ever sent by our State Department to a foreign power were forwarded to China and the allies during this memorable episode. They were written by Mr. Root. Not even that prince of diplomats, John Hay, could have done better. I think President Roosevelt had this in mind when he uttered the words with which this sketch is begun.

#### FOUNDATION WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

At length there came the moment in due course when our commission in the Philippines was to be given a full set of instructions for their guidance. Their powers were to be defined; their duties prescribed; their policies framed; their methods outlined; their laws to be enacted; the principles and rules which were to govern them in working out their immense, delicate, and most complicated problem, were to be formulated. These instructions were prepared. They were signed by President McKinley. They were handed over to the commission. When they were made public, statesmen and jurists the world over saw in them a constitution and a code of laws almost unprecedented in history. Here was what eminent authorities have pronounced the most nearly perfect example of organic law, jurisprudence, guarding of rights, distribution of powers, administrative provisions, checks and balances, civilization ever beheld in a single document. It was a constitution, a code judicial, a system of laws ready-made, statutes administrative covering all the activities of a nation and meeting wants and solving problems innumerable, all rolled into one. It was a masterly summing-up of the governing experience of the self-governing peoples of the world, adapted to and specially arranged for effective work in a given



MR. ROOT AT TWENTY-FIVE.

field. These famous "instructions" became the organic law of the Philippine archipelago. Under them the civic machinery for a nation of nine millions of people has been worked out. And when the American Congress in its great collective wisdom came to legislate for the Philippines, it simply enacted these "instructions" *in toto*. To this achievement the honored name of William McKinley was attached; and as William McKinley's work it stands in history to this day. Every word was written by Elihu Root.

#### A GREAT CABINET ADVISER.

Where there is a great work there is always a great man. Moreover, there is always a great worker. During his four and a half years in Washington, Mr. Root has performed prodigies of toil. While carrying the peculiar and expansive responsibilities of his own huge, world-embracing department, he was the eagerly sought adviser of two Presidents as to all vexatious and weighty problems which arose in the Government. For sagacity which was encyclopedic, and which rarely failed or slipped, he early acquired a reputation among his associates. Men themselves great did not hesitate to look up to one still greater. Of his strength he gave freely; the impress of his mind rests upon matters and measures with which he is not generally supposed ever to have had anything to do. As an example, it was Mr. Root who presented to President Roosevelt the plan which, after two failures, resulted in securing a settlement of the anthracite coal strike; and it was Mr. Root in person who went to New York and brought the operators into line and hastened the footsteps of J. Pierpont Morgan to the memorable conference at the White House.

#### METHODS OF WORK.

Mr. Root's capacity for work and power of concentration of mind are simply marvelous. For years he has been at his desk ten, twelve, often fifteen hours a day. Scores of subordinates present to him between morning and night hundreds of questions demanding his decision. It is by no means uncommon to see half a dozen staff chiefs assembled before the Secretary's desk, each with his little problem ready. Mr. Root takes them as they come. Upon each he concentrates his mind. All the world besides is excluded; before his mental vision stands only that one problem. He goes to the very bottom of it, sometimes quickly, sometimes slowly, but always surely. He wants to know all about it,—literally all. The chief who brings forward an incompletely prepared case is merely sent back for the rest of it. If a link is missing

from the chain of facts, the eye of the Secretary is sure to detect its absence. Mr. Root is never hurried. Once his mind centers on a piece of business, it matters not how many other pieces are waiting in the hands of impatient chiefs grouped about his desk. This one must be finished, and be finished right. The consideration must be thorough. He is oblivious to the flight of time. Those others are fidgety; a dozen Senators may be waiting in the anteroom; it is the hour for luncheon or dinner. No matter. That compressed-air intellect calmly continues driving the drill through all the strata of facts and contradictions until it strikes the bed rock of truth. Five minutes, or fifty minutes, it is all the same; it must be done. A task once begun must be finished. Once finished—at bed rock—it is a closed case; it passes out of his mind; he is ready for the next proposition, and that in turn is put through the same process. He cleans up his work as he goes along; and is thus able always to look forward,—need waste no time in harking back.

Near the close of a long, hard day,—an extended series of these compressed concentrations,—Mr. Root may show signs of fatigue. He droops a trifle; the freshness is worn off. "But if at such a moment I carry to him a new problem, one so complex that it demands the very best thought for its solution," said one of Mr. Root's subordinates, "his face lights up, his eyes flash, vigor returns, and the machinery of his intellectual processes starts anew at full speed. A hard problem is to him a challenge which he eagerly accepts and grapples with, just as the tired hunter, wending his way wearily homeward at the end of a chase, starts up again on encountering new and interesting game. Killing problems is genuine sport for Mr. Root. He loves it; he never leaves a trail till he has got his game; and if we put him on the scent near the close of a day, some one has to go in and tell him it is time for dinner."

#### IMPERSONAL ATTITUDE TOWARD SUBORDINATES.

Let us have some more glimpses of this most interesting personality through the eyes of those who have worked with and under him through these years of toil and achievement:

"Mr. Root has not what we call affection for men. He likes men for what they do, not for themselves. His mind is essentially impersonal. He is invariably more interested in the object in view than in the man who is doing the work. Men to him are mere instrumentalities. He has the power of getting out of men the best that is in them, not through affection, but by a sort of intellectual stimulus which amounts almost to



hypnotism of the will. He is a judge of men on the strength and capacity side of their natures,—and the other side he cares nothing about. In selecting men for tasks he has the instinct of the animal in choosing the food that is best for it. He rarely permits himself the luxury of a personal liking; and when he does, this attachment never interferes with his judgment. He is like the wise physician who may be fond of his patient, but will not permit that patient to eat, drink, and do what he likes, but compels him to deny his tastes and take his medicine. He has a sincere fondness for General Corbin, but he would not make Corbin the first chief of the general staff. A man may think he is very close to Mr. Root; may even dream that he is a dominating force. Suddenly he will wake up and find that he is not indispensable. He uses men as his instruments, according to need, time, and place. After using them he does not throw them away like a squeezed orange, but puts them aside, to be taken up again when needed."

#### A MASTERFUL INTELLECT.

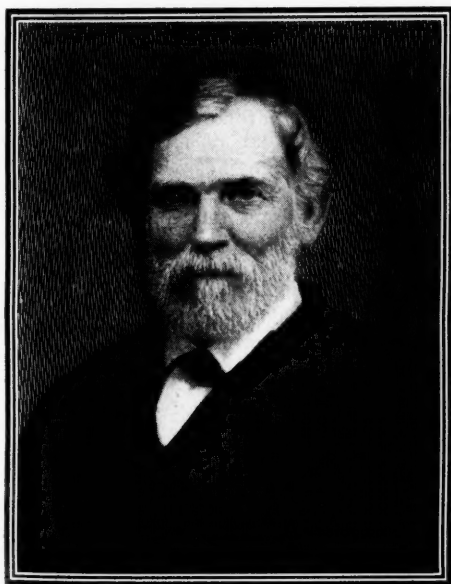
"He does not inspire affection in men. But he does stimulate the most intense admiration. There is an indescribable charm in his deep, strong personality which draws men to him. Great as has been his power in office, his

greatest power is in his intellect. I have never ceased to marvel at his mental processes. Put a problem to him, and his mind is like a chemical retort. The elements are mixed, fixed, fused, resolved, and presently the product comes forth clear as crystal."

"Mr. Root's mind," said another of his intimate associates, "has often reminded me of that



MRS. NANCY W. BUTTRICK ROOT.  
(Mother of Elihu Root.)



PROFESSOR OREN ROOT.  
(Father of Elihu Root. Professor of mathematics, Hamilton College, 1849-81. Died in 1885.)

most perfect and beautiful piece of machinery—a modern printing press. Feed into it the facts,—the paper, the ink, the metal plates,—and it reduces everything to order. Every part works perfectly. And out of it come the clean sheets, stamped, folded, counted, ready for the enlightenment of the world."

"He is the finest example of mental and physical discipline I ever saw. Men say he is 'cold;' I say he is cool. He is never flustered. He never breaks out in excited utterance. He is never 'rattled.' When there comes an unpleasant surprise, whereat other men would exclaim, use adjectives and expletives, he simply knits his brow, looks for the remedy, marshals his forces, and quietly goes to work to make that come right which had started wrong. His mind is in such a state of discipline that he takes on and puts off work as he does his hat or his coat. When he is interested he is intense, and when he takes up a thing never likes to put it down till it is finished. But he has learned to conserve his strength. Mrs. Root once told me that a few

years ago he used often to get up in the night and go at a problem which had not been worked out. He does not do that any more. He is completely master of himself, his mind and his mood. He has full control of his feelings as well as of his faculties. He has deep feeling—but he never shows it. He never mourns over that which is past or lost. If a fight is on, he fights. If beaten, he does not repine; he only starts a new campaign."

In confirmation of this another said: "Mr. Root's greatest disappointment in Washington was the first defeat of the general staff law in Congress. I was with him every day, and I never heard him exclaim or free his mind as to the stupidity of the statesmen. He simply concluded he had not won his case because he had not presented it right, and went to work to prepare it anew. This time he won."

#### HIS MANNER OF SPEECH.

Mr. Root has made in my hearing a great number of statements concerning the public business, for publication or for my information. I wish I could give you a picture of the man as he appears to me at such moments. He speaks slowly, as a rule. One gains the impression that every single word has been pondered before it is uttered. Every word is an essential part of the thought,—a product of the thought, not a forerunner of it. With many of us words burst forth and are themselves inciters of ideas. It is not so with Mr. Root. The word is purely the instrument or tool of his mental process, and, like his mind, it must be direct, simple, the best for a particular place and purpose. Language is simply a quotient of the logical operations of his brain; it is never a plaything, nor an exercise. His analyses demand certain formulæ for their expression; his logic completely controls his rhetoric,—his rhetoric never molds or affects his logic. The result is, of course, a marvelous precision of statement,—a quality for which he is noted in cabinet council, in court, in legislative committee, in his department, in all his relations with men. Sometimes there is a pause of many seconds between words in the middle of a sentence,—a pause almost painful and provocative of helpful suggestion. But it is not for lack of the word he waits,—the form of thought is shaping itself, and running on ahead. When the word comes it is exactly the right word. And when the statement is finished, it is finished. There is nothing to change, nothing to add, nothing to take away. It is complete, perfect, like a well-cut diamond. His stenographers tell me that all his dictation is like this. Revision is rare with him, simply be-

cause revision is not needed. You cannot gild refined gold.

Mr. Root has a wonderful memory. The chiefs of the many bureaus of the War Department tell me that he understands the details of their work as well as they themselves do. Often he amazes them by citing facts or acts, and even dates which have slipped out of their grip. Often, too, a principle of law placed in his consciousness many years ago presses forward as a present-hour criterion. "When I tried such and such a case in court in 1875," he will say, "the court held so and so. That rule applies here." Nothing that goes into that mind seems ever to be lost; it is simply stored. Such a mind gathers strength with years; and I once caught myself wondering what this intellect would be—how near to perfection it might attain—could it go on, say, for a hundred years. It is a radium-like intellect; the more it gives off the more it appears to have left. It is a mind which has compass of details as well as of principles: it is both microscopic and telescopic.

#### OTHER QUALITIES OF MIND AND HEART.

Mr. Root's greatest personal loss was the death of McKinley. Speaking to me once of the greatness of McKinley's character, he added: "I loved McKinley. I was past fifty when I entered his Cabinet, and I had never supposed that at that age one could form a new, warm attachment for any living man. But I did."

And in a friendly intimacy running through four years these are the only words I can recall from Mr. Root's lips, to show that his feelings had been stirred in fondness for a man. For months after the death of McKinley, Mr. Root rarely mentioned the name of his departed chief. Still waters run deep.

I have not found any one who ever knew Mr. Root to lose his temper. Angry he gets now and then, like all mortals, but he never shows it. He is too much a self-disciplinarian for that. Emphatic he can be, and often is, as occasion demands, but he is never explosive. Of all the men I ever knew, I think he is the one who has in his time uttered the fewest words which he afterward regretted. He is caution itself,—that is, he takes care and pains, and does everything with deliberateness. But he is, too, the boldest of men. He does not know what it is to be timorous in the face of responsibility. Responsibility is to him a mere routine, an incident of action. His associates tell me they have often been amazed at the intrepidity with which he reached and announced important decisions without seeking counsel with the President or the moral support of any man. He has an instinct-

ive, an absolute confidence in the integrity of his own mental processes. Once he has satisfied himself he is right, he is never harassed by suspicions that he may be wrong. He has added up his column of figures; the sum is correct, and that's the end of it.

#### MR. ROOT'S CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Root was not born to be a politician. It is not in his nature to stop and ask, how is this to be received? What will public opinion say? Having sought the truth, and the right action, and having acted, it is not in his philosophy to suppose that any one may complain, or that it is necessary to take steps toward popularizing the right. That to him seems an absurdity.

During the early days of his administration certain unpleasant statements of alleged facts concerning affairs in the Philippines were made much of in the newspapers. The Government was savagely criticised. Secretary Root was asked for information. He contented himself with a general denial; the statements were not true. But the criticisms continued; and a little later a friendly newspaper writer called on the Secretary and asked for something more than a bare denial, for some material on which he could work. Mr. Root was not interested.

"Why should I pay any further attention to these reports?" he asked. "They are untrue. I have said they are untrue. Is that not enough?"

"But they affect public opinion," protested the newspaper man; "you ought to have the support of the newspapers."

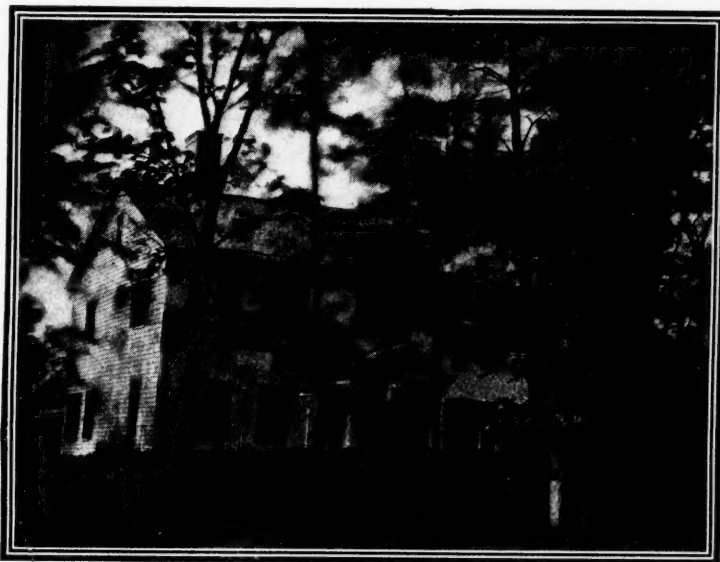
"What for?" was the reply. "Does that make any difference?"

But Mr. Root has grown since then. He could not attend the McKinley school without learning that public opinion is, next to the right, the most important factor in a government like ours. Purely as a part of the process of attaining results, simply as a means to the end in view, he has learned his lesson. He has learned that even the best of administrators cannot thrive unless he has the public with him, and that the best way to influence the public is to give it the facts. In the administra-

tion there is now no one more skillful than Mr. Root in the management of these campaigns of education,—these efforts to keep public opinion straight by keeping it well informed. That he has so well learned this lesson, with his natural bent all the other way, is good proof of his growth and of his mental discipline. He feels instinctively that if a thing is right, that is enough; but if the world is so organized that one must go out and make the truth popular, well, he will do it, and do it as well as he can. Even now he refuses to "trim" or modify as to essentials or because of any one. A Senator once said Mr. Root had no proper place in a republican government; that he belonged to a monarchy. But the Senator has changed his mind, and says now that Root is just the sort of man a republic needs more of, as there are always plenty of the other kind.

#### HIS INFLUENCE ON SUBORDINATES.

Some very strong men repel,—stun, as it were, their inferiors, through the aggressiveness of their strength. Mr. Root is the sort of strong man who stimulates his inferiors, lifts them up toward his level; not through personal magnetism, but because he is so quiet, so deep, so receptive. In his presence one is not timorous, only anxious to be at his best, and conscious of an impulse to be careful. Mr. Root has been described to me by the best-informed official of the War Department as a man who not only puts others to work, but works himself, and achieves the first



MR. ROOT'S BOYHOOD HOME AT CLINTON, N. Y.

largely through the latter. He is modest, but is not afflicted with mock modesty. He unconsciously gives credit and praise to his subordinates, and rarely speaks of himself; but if required by circumstances to speak of his own work, will do so frankly. He is not impatient of opposition, but regards it merely as a quantity, impersonal, and rides over it. Obstacles stimulate him, but he is not bullheaded. He is tolerant of all human weaknesses, loquacity alone excepted.

#### MR. ROOT'S EARLY LIFE.

The career of this interesting man? We have already sketched in outline the very best of it,—these four and a half years of achievement as the master-wheel of the government machine. Born on the campus of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., a graduate of that school, the son of a scholarly professor of mathematics, Oren Root, himself a teacher for a year, then a law student in New York City, a practicing lawyer who made his way rapidly, his first big victory at the bar being the winning of an important case in the Court of Appeals, with such giants as Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden against him, the possessor of a practice which earned for him each month as much as Uncle Sam has paid him per annum for the past four years of his life, United States District Attorney, an "organization" Republican, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894, and, finally, Secretary of War. It is a coincidence that he was the warm friend and counselor of Chester A. Arthur when fate called Mr. Arthur to the White House, and was the warm friend and counselor of Theodore Roosevelt when he became President. Mr. Root has been the strongest personal force in the McKinley administration. He is the same in the administration of Mr. Roosevelt. On him the young President has leaned more than on any other man, and had Mr. Hay retired with the death of McKinley, Mr. Root would have become Secretary of State.

#### THE MAN OF TO-DAY.

Mr. Root is devotedly attached to Hamilton College, where his sons were educated. Adjoin-



MR. ROOT'S SUMMER RESIDENCE AT CLINTON, N. Y.

ing the campus he has a "farm" of three hundred acres, built up round the nucleus of the family homestead. Here his father planted and tended with loving care trees and shrubs and plants innumerable, culled from the whole world, and here Mr. Root finds his chief pleasure, apart from work and family. He has a passion for nature. All out-of-doors appeals to him. The trees and shrubs speak to his ears a language which few understand. He is fond of society and of the companionship of his few intimate friends, but society and friends alike must go to him—he is so constituted that he will not seek them. He loves a good horse, a good novel, a glass of good wine, a good cigar, a good (if clean) story. He has a dry wit and a daring, incisive irony which are celebrated in Washington.

At fifty-eight Elihu Root looks like a man of forty-five. He is tall, athletic, finely proportioned, active. Hair and mustache are black without a tint of gray; the face is ruddy and smooth with health, the brown eyes are clear and sparkling.

"As a boy, Mr. Root," I asked him, "what was your ambition?"

"To be a lawyer in New York."

"Then you knew from the first what you wanted to be?"

"Yes."

"And your ambition now?"

"Is to be a lawyer in New York again, as I shall be within a few weeks."



## JOSEPH L. BRISTOW: THE ARGUS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

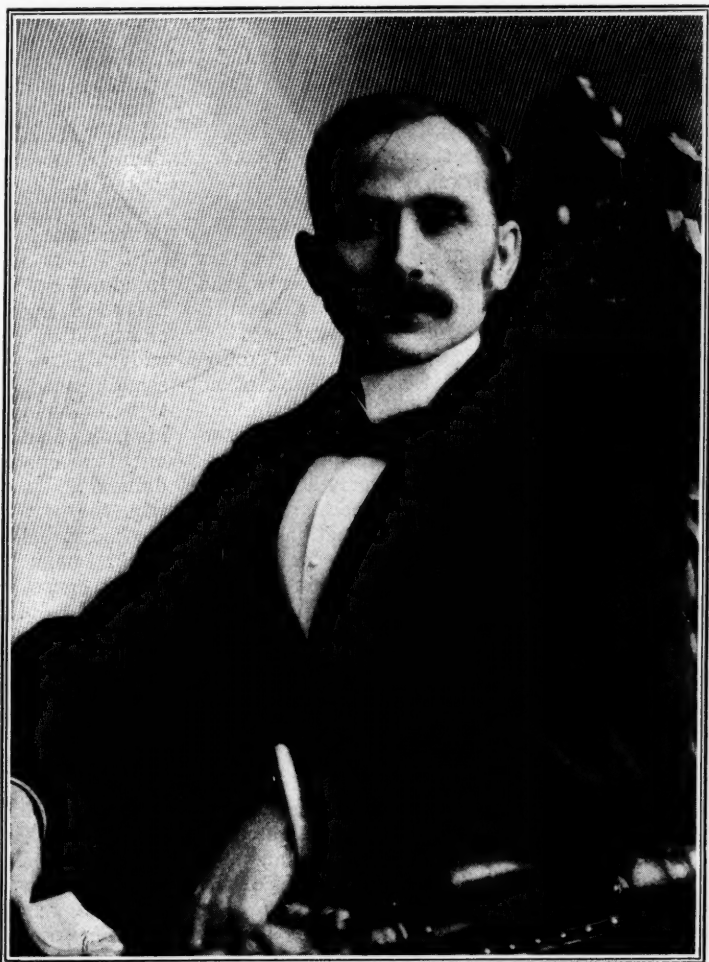
BY CLARENCE H. MATSON.

ONE midnight, in the spring of 1893, an angry mob surged through the streets of a small Western city. A negro, accused of a heinous crime, lay in the county jail. The mob rushed for the prison, but was beaten off by an armed force. Infuriated by the repulse and thirsty for human blood, it again attacked the guards and this time overpowered them. A few minutes work with a battering-ram and the mob secured its intended victim.

Meanwhile a handful of law-abiding but determined citizens had heard of the commotion, and had gathered at the outskirts of the mob. They knew there was doubt as to the negro's guilt of the accusation against him, and they determined to save him. Their leader was a tall, gaunt, young Kentuckian, a comparative newcomer in the community, but the editor of the one daily paper of the town. The little group of men quietly worked their way to the center of the mob. Already a rope had been placed around the terrified negro's neck, and he was half-dragged along the street. At length a stop was made, and the wretched victim was asked if he had anything to say. He protested his innocence, and said he could establish it if given a chance in court. The mob was more anxious for blood than it was to avenge a crime, and cries of "hang him!" "hang him!" went up.

A lawyer, afterward a prominent judge and the candidate of his party for chief justice of the State's

Supreme Court, raised his voice in behalf of giving the negro a trial in court. The Kentuckian supplemented this plea with a similar one, but opposition only added to the fury of the mob, and the leaders began to drag their victim to the nearest telephone pole. As the pole was reached the Kentuckian gave the



HON. JOSEPH L. BRISTOW.  
(Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.)

negro a mighty shove past it. Fifty feet farther a door led into the stairway of an office building. Those in front tried to push the negro back, but the momentum of the Kentuckian and his few friends was too great, and half the distance to the stairway was speedily covered. Then came a struggle. The big Kentuckian hurled himself against the mob in front, while two or three of his friends guarded the negro from the rear. The stairway was reached, the rope was slipped from the negro's neck, and he was pushed through the door, followed by his rescuers. Then the Kentuckian turned in the doorway, and shaking his fists at the mob, he dared it to come within his reach. In one hand he shook his only weapon. It was—a small penknife. And as he stood there, his eyes flashing, and looking down at the angry crowd from his height of six-feet-three, he looked so much the picture of defiance and determination that the mob, robbed of its prey, fell back and slowly melted away. The negro was saved. It afterward developed that he was not only innocent, but that the very crime of which he was accused was a myth.

#### AN EXCEPTIONAL MAN FOR EXCEPTIONAL WORK.

The Kentuckian who saved the life of that negro ten years ago was Joseph L. Bristow, who is now prominent in the public eye as the man upon whom President Roosevelt has placed the responsibility of renovating the Post-Office Department of the United States,—a task of no small proportions; a task which, like the rescuing of the negro, requires courage and determination in a marked degree, although perhaps of a different kind. For four years he has been Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and twice in that period has the head of the nation selected him to probe official dishonesty in high places, believing that he would do it without favor to friend or fear of foe.

It is unusual that a minor official in a governmental department at Washington comes into public notice to such an extent and as favorably as has Mr. Bristow. It is no ordinary official whose services are such as to focus the eyes of the nation upon him, but twice has this happened to the present Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. When President McKinley wanted the Cuban postal frauds thoroughly investigated, he selected Joseph L. Bristow to do it. And when President Roosevelt desired the conduct of the entire Post-Office Department probed in order to ascertain the truth of certain alleged abuses, the task again fell upon Mr. Bristow.

The man who was chosen for this work inherited the strong Kentucky character, which is

similar in many respects to that of Abraham Lincoln,—the character which places honesty and honor above everything else, the characteristic which has formed the groundwork of Mr. Bristow's greatest achievements in the public service. To this he added more than twenty years of life on the prairies of Kansas, some of them years of hardship and privation, which developed his genius for work,—hard, persistent work. After his marriage, and when most young men have given up hope of further school days, he educated himself for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but accidentally drifted into politics. These are the forces which entered into the preparation for his unexpected public career.

#### EDUCATED FOR THE METHODIST MINISTRY.

It was in northeastern Kentucky, near Flemingsburg, that Mr. Bristow was born, forty-five years ago, and there he lived until he attained manhood; but, deprived of many school privileges, he had acquired almost no education. Then he turned his eyes to the West. He emigrated to Kansas and settled on a homestead among the hills in the southern part of the Sunflower State, and there, with his young wife, he settled down to the life of a Kansas stock-raiser. In education, he was probably not the equal of half the farmers around him. He was untutored and unlettered, but he became ambitious for a wider sphere than that of the farm. He wanted something higher; he desired to achieve something. Realizing that he was handicapped by his lack of education, he remained on his farm only long enough to accumulate a few hundred dollars, and then he moved his family to Baldwin, the seat of Baker University, the largest Methodist college of Kansas, and started in at the bottom, with a determination to complete the college course and become a Methodist minister.

And he did go through college; but before he entered the ministry other duties demanded his attention. It meant hardship and privation and grit and determination to spend so many years in college with a family to support, but he accomplished it. He developed a leadership in college, and secured his first political training in college politics. Associated with him during his college days were three other prospective Methodist preachers, and together they formed a quartette of college leaders. The other three were William A. Quayle, an Irish farmer boy; Don S. Colt, the son of a pioneer preacher; and Edward Randall, another farmer boy. Quayle became president of his *alma mater*, but resigned after a few years, and is now one of the most distinguished Methodist minis-

ters of the country, located at Kansas City. Colt is pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Baltimore, and Randall is pastor of a large church of the same denomination in Seattle. This was the sort of environment which surrounded Mr. Bristow during his college career.

#### NEWSPAPER EDITOR AND POLITICIAN.

Toward the close of his college life he supported his family by running a small weekly paper, and this led to his nomination, soon after his graduation, for clerk of the district court of Douglas County on the Republican ticket. This is the accident which took him away from the ministry and into politics. After serving four years in the county office, he purchased the *Salina Daily Republican*, and as an editor became a power in State politics. He was elected secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and during his second term in that capacity he aided in organizing Kansas for McKinley's Presidential candidacy prior to the national convention of 1896. Two years later, McKinley, then President, recognizing his genius for work and his ability to grasp details, appointed him Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

#### AS ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

That this post requires great attention to details is shown by the fact that of 75,000 postmasters in the United States, 69,000—the minor, petty ones—are appointed by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and in each case there are recommendations and papers to be examined, and in some of them protests to be considered and weighed. In addition to that, the division of inspection,—the secret-service work of the Post-Office Department—is under the supervision of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. If a registered letter is tampered with, if a post-office is burglarized, if there is a complaint concerning the manner in which an employee of some far-distant post-office performs his duties, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General must have his inspectors carefully examine the case and make a detailed report.

#### THE CUBAN POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

So thoroughly and honestly was all this work done that when reports came to the surface of postal frauds in high circles in Cuba after the Spanish-American War, President McKinley sent Mr. Bristow to Cuba to make a personal investigation of the charges. His report and its results are matters of history. It required courage to make it, but the courage was forthcoming, and men high in authority and influence were brought face to face with prison

stripes. This, of course, made Mr. Bristow formidable enemies. Those whom his report condemned had powerful friends who refused to recognize the fact that the "Fourth Assistant" had done only his duty in bringing the offenders to justice. Some of these enemies began to plot against him. There was too much danger to their scheming with a man like him in a position to find out things, and the worst of it was that he could be neither bribed nor frightened into keeping still when it became his official duty to speak. About once every three months since Mr. Bristow made that report an attack has been made on him, and repeatedly the rumor has gone out from Washington that he is about to lose his official head, but the rumor has always lacked confirmation by the proper authorities.

#### UNEARTHING CORRUPTION IN THE SERVICE.

When Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency these attacks were made with renewed vigor, but President Roosevelt was not long in finding out that the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General was a man after his own heart. Accordingly, when rumors of corruption in various divisions of the postal service became so well grounded as to present the semblance of verity, the President followed the footsteps of his predecessor and selected Mr. Bristow to ferret out the wrong-doers, if any there should be, and one day last March he sent for the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General and laid the matter before him. Mr. Bristow quietly organized his forces for what must be regarded as one of the most important moves of President Roosevelt's administration,—the elimination, to as great an extent as possible, of fraud and corruption from the government service.

#### AN INDUSTRIOUS OFFICIAL.

Intense application to hard work, next to his honesty and hatred of fraud, has been Mr. Bristow's chief characteristic. Years ago, when he was editing his daily newspaper at Salina, Kan., it was his custom to awaken at 4 o'clock in the morning and block out his work for the day, including his editorials, which were always forceful and original. He looked after the minutest details of his business, and was often in his office until late at night. During 1895-96 he was secretary to Governor Morrill, of Kansas. Commenting on various persons who have held the position of secretary to the governor, Fred L. Vandegrift, a veteran Kansas newspaper correspondent who has known all the State's public men for two decades, recently said: "Bristow had no conception of the duties of a governor's secretary. A good secretary 'jollies' the politi-

cians, finds out their schemes and helps the governor in that way. Bristow thought a secretary ought to work and he wasn't happy unless he was buried in a lot of details instead of leaving them to the clerical force of the office."

These same habits of industry Mr. Bristow carried with him into the government service, and only his rugged constitution has kept him from breaking down from overwork. And, even with an iron constitution, he nearly lost his eyesight a year ago from too close application, and for several months he was compelled to have all his voluminous correspondence read to him.

#### EXPERIENCE WITH KANSAS LOTTERIES.

Mr. Bristow began the exposure of fraud long before he became connected with the Post-Office Department. During his first campaign as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Kansas, he became convinced that some of those high in authority in the Populist administration, which then controlled the State government of Kansas, were in league, through the metropolitan police, with a gang of lottery manipulators and policy-dealers in Kansas City, Kansas,—not common gamblers who preyed upon one another, but swindlers and confidence men who secured the earnings of the poor by the thousands of dollars. He secured positive information that this was the case, and he published it broadcast throughout the State, with the result that not only was the Populist administration overthrown and Republican officials elected, but the succeeding legislature passed what are probably the most stringent laws against lotteries and gambling in the United States.

#### THE REPORT ON THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

Something of Mr. Bristow's ability to grasp details and at the same time to cover a tremendous area in a comparatively brief time is shown by the magnitude of his report of the investigation of the postal frauds, recently made public. The plan of the investigation, first, had to be mapped out; then, as one fact after another was unfolded, clues had to be followed up and evidence collected. Of all the mass of facts which over forty trained men gathered in months of work, those pertinent to the subject had to be gleaned and separated from those having no bearing on the matters under investigation. And after all this great mass of facts had been collected, it was necessary to reduce them to a system, and then formulate the report.

#### A THOUSAND OFFICES INVESTIGATED.

No similar inquiry or investigation of more than a small fraction of the magnitude of this one was ever before undertaken in the history of governments. More than forty inspectors,—men who are trained in ferreting crime,—were employed in the work continuously for months. It required the examination of the records in more than one thousand post-offices. Hundreds of people were questioned and cross-examined. The books of bankers and corporations were looked into, and records and accounts in various divisions of the Post-Office Department for a decade were dug up. Probably no one will attempt to deny its thoroughness,—the length of the report necessary to record the investigation would indicate that. And thoroughness is one of Mr. Bristow's characteristics.

#### FACTS IMPARTIALLY STATED.

Another characteristic of this Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General is shown by his refusal to be drawn into controversies over the report with those whose wrong-doings have been uncovered. His attitude is that he has simply recorded the facts regardless of whom they have affected. He has not drawn conclusions. As fast as incriminating facts have been brought to light, they have been placed in the hands of the proper federal officers, and courts and grand juries were left to draw the conclusions.

Still, Mr. Bristow is not the sort of man to dodge trouble if it lies in his line of duty. He would not be true to his Kentucky breeding if he were to seek to avoid unpleasantness when it devolves upon him to face it. Few men are possessed of moral force and courage, combined with tenacity of purpose, to the degree that this Assistant Postmaster-General is. In the present instance, however, he has deemed it his official duty simply to state the facts which have been brought to light by his investigation, with neither excuse nor incrimination.

The United States Post-office Department is the greatest business enterprise in the world, yet this investigation has shown that its administration in some divisions has been honey-combed with corruption for a number of years. It also has become apparent that the entire department needs a reorganization on more business-like principles, and this may be one of the most important results of Mr. Bristow's investigation.



# THE TEXAS CATTLE FEVER: HOW SCIENCE IS WINNING A LONG FIGHT.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES SHIRLEY POTTS.

(Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.)

TEXAS has always been noted as a cattle country. It forms a part of the great open prairie region stretching along the western edge of the Mississippi Valley from the Dakotas to the Gulf. Its prairies in early times, in common with those farther north, furnished pasturage for immense herds of buffalo, which supplied the Indian with meat and furnished the early settler with his first staple article of export. When the first hardy pioneer pushed through the wilderness of Louisiana, he found the Texas ranges well stocked with Spanish cattle from Mexico. As a result, the State immediately came into great repute among the cattle-grazing regions of the world,—a reputation which has been fully sustained down to the present time. According to the census of 1900, the State now leads all others in the number and value of her cattle. In the number of cattle, Texas equals all the States east of her and south of the Ohio and the Potomac, while the value of her stock exceeds theirs by more than thirty-six million dollars.

## "UP THE TRAIL."

At an early date, it was discovered by Texas stockmen that cattle take on flesh much more rapidly in the cooler climate of the States farther north than they do on the ranges of Texas. Besides, there was no market at home for Texas stock. So cheap were cattle in Texas before the war that large numbers were slaughtered for their hides and tallow, and at Rockport and St. Mary's may still be seen the old piers constructed for the purpose of shipping these products to the outside world. Under such circumstances, Texas stockmen began to drive their young cattle northward to the prairies of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas; there to be fattened and then driven to market. The drift northward had begun in the decade preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, but it was not until 1866 that the great exodus began. After that date, during the spring and summer months of each year, hundreds of thousands of cattle were driven "up the trail" to the Northern pastures. The present writer remembers hundreds of herds,—sometimes ten thousand cattle in a single herd,

—that were driven past his father's farm west of Fort Worth, beginning their long, weary journey over the unsettled areas to the Northwest. The principal trail led from Fort Griffin, in northwestern Texas, to Dodge City, Kan., and was known as the "Fort Griffin and Dodge City Trail." From Dodge City the cattle were distributed over the prairies of Kansas or were driven still farther north. Those were the days of the genuine "cowboys," those dauntless heroes of the savage frontier whose privations and deeds of daring have won for them such lasting renown.

During the twenty years from 1867 to 1887, by which date the movement over the trail had nearly ceased, it is estimated that not less than six million head of Texas cattle were driven northward, the largest drive in any one year being in 1871, when six hundred thousand young "Texans" were turned loose on the pastures of the North. The movement of cattle to the northward still goes on to the extent of about four hundred thousand head annually, but the trail has been superseded by the railroad, and it is quite probable that Northern corn-fields are now as much sought after as Northern pastures.

## TROUBLE ON THE TRAIL.

The movement of Texas cattle northward had hardly begun before it was noticed that a malignant disease broke out among native cattle along the trail over which the driven herd had passed. Kansas stockmen, living along the trail or on the prairies where the Texas cattle were located, lost from 50 to 90 per cent. of their cattle. The disease raged throughout all the States of the middle West. In the spring of 1868, large numbers of Texas cattle were shipped up the Mississippi and scattered through the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. The disease broke out in almost every community where Texas cattle were located. In one Illinois community five thousand cattle died of "Texas fever," and in another eighteen thousand. One Illinois farmer started three hundred and twenty fat cattle to market after they had been in contact with cattle from Texas; two hundred and twenty-

four died before they reached their destination. According to the health officers of Chicago, in 1868 every cow but one living within two miles of the stock-yards where Texas cattle were kept perished of the dread disease. All over the West a strong feeling grew up against admitting Texas cattle, and, in some cases, force was used by stockmen along the trail to protect their cattle from destruction. Nor was the alarm caused by the disease confined to the West. Infected cattle had been shipped to the Eastern markets, and were dying along the way and in the New York stock-yards. The question as to the effect of such diseased flesh upon human health was a new one, and caused much uneasiness. The matter was taken up by the cattle commissioners of New York State, and the board of health of New York City made a vigorous effort to check the importation of diseased cattle from the West.

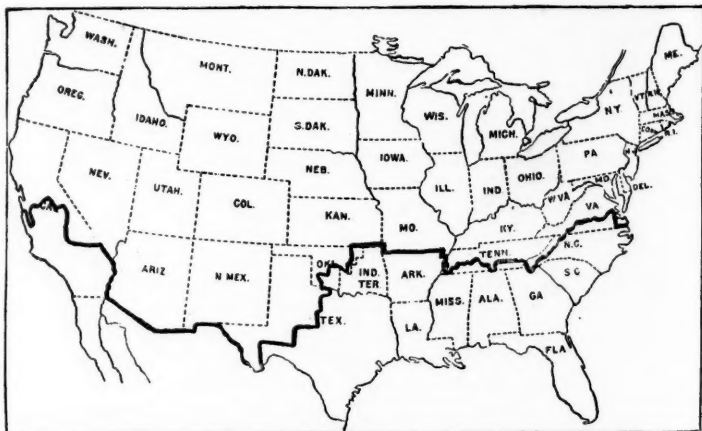
#### THE QUARANTINE LINE.

Although the disease is known as Texas fever, it must not be supposed that Texas is the only infected area. It has long been known that cattle from certain sections of the Atlantic States have the power of transmitting disease to cattle raised in higher latitudes. In 1796, a herd of South Carolina cattle was driven to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and a little later a deadly disease broke out among the native cattle of that and surrounding counties. As early as 1837, the Legislature of North Carolina passed a law to prevent cattle from South Carolina and Georgia being driven across certain mountainous districts of the State, as it was found that they spread a dangerous disease among the native cattle.

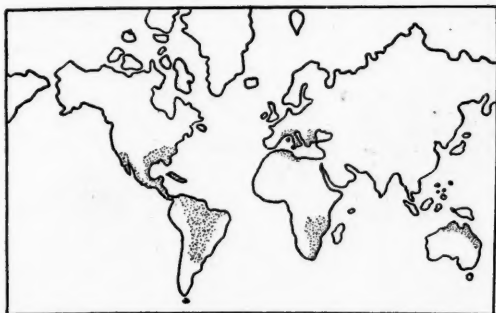
These known facts, together with their painful experience with Texas cattle, led many of the Northern and Western States to adopt rigid quarantine regulations against cattle from the Southern States. Southern stockmen complained bitterly of this discrimination against their cattle, claiming that the Southern cattle were perfectly healthy, and that it was a mere accident that in a few cases destructive plagues had broken out soon after their arrival in the North. But the Northern stockmen "stood pat," even though they were unable,—in the absence of any knowledge

of the cause and transmission of the disease,—to show any causal connection between the presence of Southern cattle and the outbreak of the plague. Kansas, Illinois, and most of the other cattle States of the West refused to admit cattle coming from below the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude. Finally, the United States Department of Agriculture became interested in the matter, and a thorough investigation of the boundary of the infected area was carried on under the supervision of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In February, 1892, an order was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture fixing the northern boundary of the infected area, as nearly as had been determined up to that time. This boundary has scarcely been changed since that time, and remains to-day as the Government's quarantine line, across which cattle from the South are not allowed to pass except at certain times of the year and under prescribed conditions. The line, as now determined, begins on the Atlantic coast in Virginia, passes in a westerly direction across the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, along the northern boundary of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, thence across Oklahoma and Texas to the Rio Grande. The southern part of California is also included in the infected area.

It is now known that Texas fever is not confined to North America. In Australia, the Argentine Republic, and South Africa stockmen are confronted with the same problems and dangers that have so long baffled our own experts, while in the Mediterranean area, and especially on the lower Danube, is found a cattle plague that closely resembles Texas fever.



APPROXIMATELY, ALL TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE HEAVY LINE CROSSING THE COUNTRY IS PERMANENTLY INFESTED WITH THE CATTLE TICK.



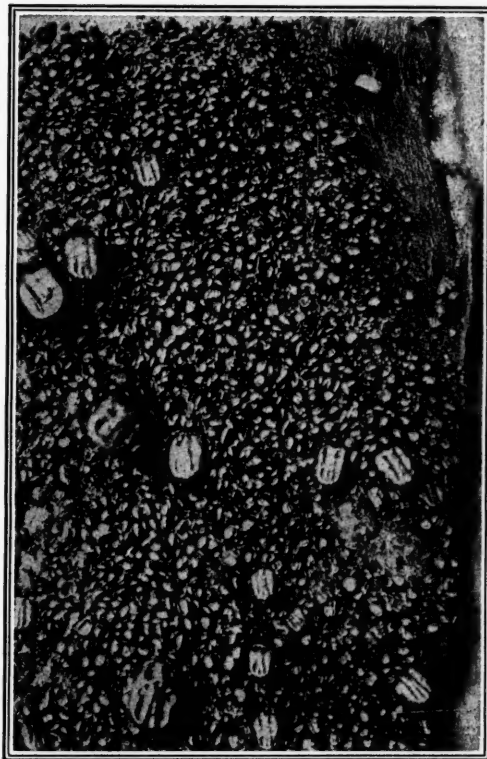
MAP OF THE WORLD, SHADED PORTIONS SHOWING WHERE TEXAS TICK IS KNOWN TO EXIST.

#### ORIGIN AND TRANSMISSION.

For a long time, the origin and manner of transmission of Texas fever was a profound mystery that baffled the scientific investigator no less than the practical stockman. The Southern cattle always seemed in perfect health, and no explanation of the outbreak of the plague could be given. At an early date, it was suggested that possibly the cattle tick had something to do with the transmission of the disease. This, however, was nothing more than a lucky guess, and led to no practical results. By 1868, the tick theory had acquired a wide acceptance among practical stockmen, but it was not confirmed by the results of investigations carried on by a large number of scientists. Dr. Gamgee, in 1868, said, "The tick theory has acquired quite a renown during the past summer, but a little thought should have satisfied any one of the absurdity of the idea." The officers of the metropolitan board and most subsequent observers seem to have held to the same view of the harmlessness of the cattle tick as a carrier of the infection. Although many stockmen continued to hold to the tick theory, the riddle remained unsolved for twenty years longer. The general confusion and uncertainty on the subject still existing in 1885 is shown by the following quotation from the historian Bancroft: "The generally accepted theory is that the disease exists in a latent state in the cattle of southern Texas, under conditions of food and climate which prevent impairment of the health of the animal; during the migration northward the latent cause of disease passes off in fecal matter, and is inhaled or taken into the stomachs of the Northern animals when they feed on the ground passed over by the Texas cattle."

Nothing positive was known in regard to either the cause of the disease or the manner of its transmission until the subject was taken up by the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1889.

Under the general supervision of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau, a systematic investigation of the subject was begun at the experiment station, near the city of Washington. In the laboratories of the station, one of the best pieces of biological research that this country has witnessed was carried on by Dr. Theobald Smith, chief of the Division of Animal Pathology, now a member of the Harvard medical faculty. One of the most characteristic symptoms of Texas fever in its acute stages is the loss of blood,



PORTION OF A STEER'S HIDE, SHOWING THE TEXAS FEVER TICK.

which, passing off with the urine, has given to the disease, in some countries, the name of "red-water." It had also been observed that the kidneys, liver, and especially the spleen were greatly enlarged and engorged with blood, from which fact the disease is sometimes known as "splenic fever." But Dr. Smith now demonstrated that the fever is not primarily a disease of these organs, but of the blood. He discovered the presence of a micro-parasite in the red corpuscles of the blood, by which the corpuscle itself is destroyed. There is an enormous multiplication of

these parasites during the earlier stages of the disease, resulting in the destruction of from one-fourth to three-fourths of the red corpuscles. These dead corpuscles are eliminated through the kidneys, and give rise to the characteristic symptoms of the disease. The same micro-organism was found in the blood of healthy Southern cattle.

While these discoveries were being made in the laboratories, equally important results were reached in the field experiments that were being carried on at the same time. Under the immediate direction of Dr. F. L. Kilbourne, a series of experiments was carried on, covering a period of three years, for the purpose of determining what part, if any, the cattle tick has in the transmission of Texas fever. From these experiments several important facts were definitely established. It appeared that the plague always broke out among Northern cattle when they were allowed to run on pastures occupied by "ticky" Southern cattle, or over which ticks picked from Southern cattle had been scattered. The same results were obtained when ticks were transferred directly from Southern to Northern cattle. Not only so, but even young ticks hatched artificially, which had never been in contact with Southern cattle, were found to transmit the fever when they were applied to Northern cattle or were scattered over the pasture occupied by them. On the other hand, Southern cattle were found to be entirely harmless if carefully cleared of ticks before being placed in the same pastures with the Northern animals. It was proved that the fever could not be contracted by taking the germs into the digestive tract, for large quantities of ticks were fed to susceptible animals along with their food without the least sign of the disease. On the other hand, it was found that the disease could be readily transmitted by inoculating susceptible animals with the blood



REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, NOW ON THE KING RANCH.

drawn directly from the veins of cows suffering from the disease, or with the blood drawn from the veins of healthy Southern cattle, thus proving that the disease germs are always present in the blood of immune Southern cattle. It is of interest to note, in connection with the tick theory, that the transmission of disease germs by means of parasites, then entirely new, is now familiar to us all through the discovery that the mosquito is responsible for the spread of malaria and yellow fever.

Thus was more or less completely solved one of the most perplexing problems with which scientists have had to deal. The immediate cause of the fever was now known, and it had been proven that, aside from artificial inoculation, the cattle tick was the sole means of communicating the disease. With this information at hand, it was now possible to make an intelligent application of the quarantine regulations, and cattle free from ticks were allowed to pass to the Northern pastures. Great difficulty, however, has been experienced in getting rid of the ticks, and many dips and other remedies for ridding cattle of ticks have been proposed and tested. Among the numerous dips experimented with may be mentioned concoctions of tobacco, arsenic dips, carbolic emulsions, and various vegetable and mineral oils. But up to this time, no inexpensive dip has been found that will entirely cleanse the cattle of ticks without at the same time doing damage to the animals.

#### INOCULATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTHERN HERDS.

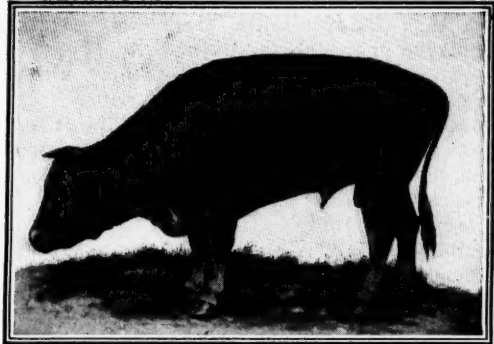
It should be borne in mind that there are two distinct problems presented by Texas fever. There is, on the one hand, the problem of getting Southern cattle across the quarantine line without endangering the cattle interests of the North.



A NATIVE TEXAS COW, WHICH SUPPLIED BLOOD FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF INOCULATIONS.



and West. On the other hand, there is the difficulty of bringing Northern cattle into the infected territory for the purpose of improving Southern herds. How great this difficulty really is will be appreciated when it is remembered that the Northern animals are transferred from their native pastures to a warmer climate, and at the same time are exposed to the ravages of Texas fever. In such cases, the mortality is usually very great, varying from 50 to 100 per cent., and probably averaging not less than 75 per cent. This fact is of great economic importance. The development of the cattle business in Texas and the other Southern States has been greatly retarded by this difficulty in importing blooded stock. This writer has a number of letters from some of the most prominent stockmen in Texas telling how they have imported scores of fine registered cattle, in some cases costing as much as five hundred and even a thousand dollars each, only to see the majority of them sicken and die of this fatal disease. To cite one example, the late Col. D. C. Giddings, of Giddings, Texas, says: "In 1872, I bought twelve head of shorthorn cattle from Kentucky,



TEXAS FEVER FROM INOCULATION.  
(The attitude is characteristic.)

and lost 50 per cent. from Texas fever. In 1874, I bought eight head from Iowa, which cost \$250 each, and lost six out of the eight from Texas fever. This was a very fine lot of shorthorn cattle. In 1892, I bought sixteen head from Missouri, one-half of them shorthorn and the others Herefords. I lost 75 per cent. of this lot from Texas fever."

With such obstacles to overcome, it is not surprising to find that in most of the Southern States there has been very little improvement in the breeds of cattle. The *habitat* of the "native" or "scrub" cow is now almost identical with the tick-infested area. According to the census report, the average value per head of all neat cattle in Iowa was \$26.55. In Texas, it was \$17.31; in Georgia, \$9.82; and in Florida, \$8.44. If the breeds of cattle in the Southern States could be raised to the level of those of Iowa or Illinois, it would add \$60,000,000 to the wealth of Texas and \$100,000,000 to that of the other infected States. These facts greatly emphasize the importance of the problem of immunizing susceptible cattle, so as to make it possible to import breeding cattle from the North and from Europe.

As the losses caused by inability to import blooded

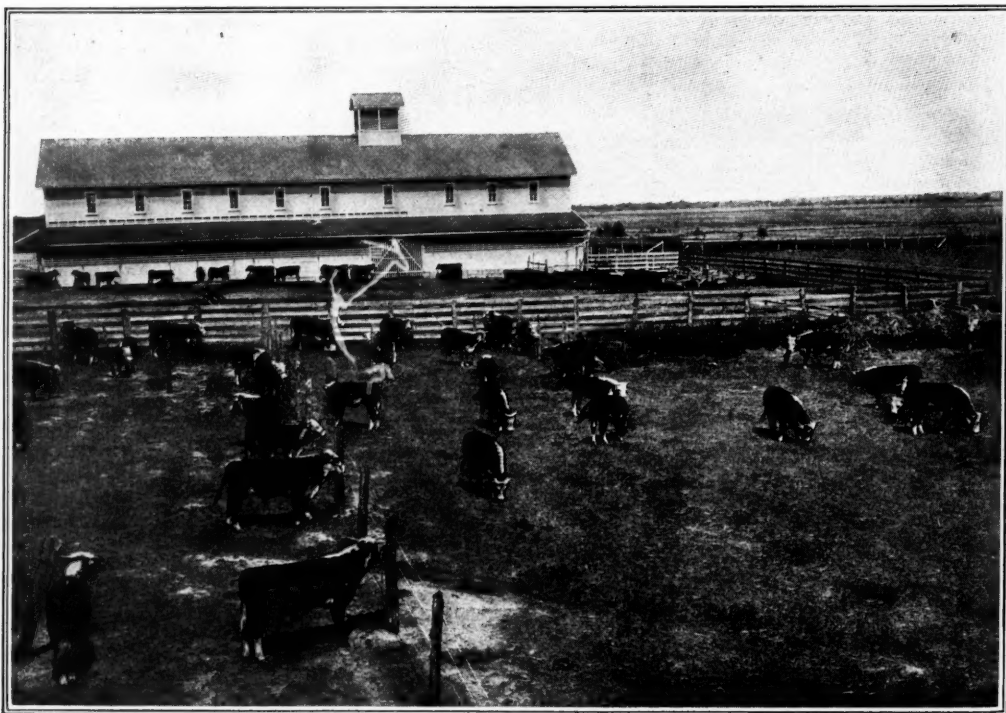


MAP OF TEXAS, SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND INOCULATED CATTLE.

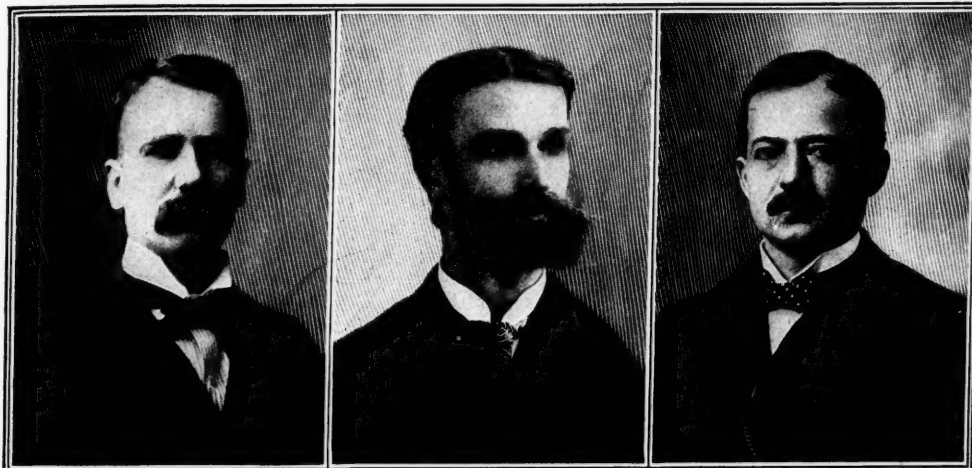
stock into the infected area are less conspicuous than those resulting from outbreaks of the plague in the Northern States, this phase of the problem has received far less attention than the protection of the non-infected territory. Yet this question has not been neglected. It was observed that many young animals recovered from the disease, and were then practically immune against a second attack. Dr. Smith, in his report of 1892, suggested that it might be possible to immunize young cattle by producing in them a mild attack of the fever through controlled tick-infestation, or through inoculation with blood taken from animals suffering from Texas fever. A year or two later, inoculation was tried by the Government experts with fair success, but no practical use was made of it. In 1897, however, Dr. Mark Francis, at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, began experimenting with inoculation, using blood drawn directly from the veins of healthy Texas cattle. This method is more desirable than mild tick-infestation, which was more favorably considered by Dr. Smith, for the disease germ seems to acquire an additional virulence during its life in the body of the tick, just as the malaria germ does in the body of the mosquito. In addition,

healthy natives are always accessible, and the amount of infection can be carefully controlled. In the following year, Dr. Francis was joined in the work by Dr. J. W. Connaway, of the Missouri Experiment Station, and in a short time very gratifying results were obtained. Inoculation has now passed beyond the experimental stage, and, in Texas at least, is rapidly solving the problem of the improvement of Southern herds. The year before Dr. Francis began inoculating, the government experts in Australia discovered, independently, that susceptible animals could be immunized by inoculating them with infected blood. That method is now being successfully used, not only in Australia, but in South America and South Africa as well.

As the fever is far less fatal when the weather is cool, Northern cattle are brought into Texas only in the fall and winter months. From November to March, the quarantine barns and cattle pens at the experiment station are kept full of blooded stock, usually calves under two years of age, undergoing the process of immunization. When they arrive at the station they are immediately inoculated with about one cubic centimeter of blood drawn from the veins of a healthy native animal. In a few days, the symptoms of



THE TEXAS EXPERIMENT STATION.



DR. J. W. CONNAWAY.

(Veterinarian, Mississippi Experiment Station.)

DR. THEOBALD SMITH.

(Of the Harvard Medical School, formerly chief of the Division of Animal Pathology, Bureau of Animal Industry.)

DR. MARK FRANCIS.

(Veterinarian, Texas Experiment Station.)

the disease appear. The calves pass through a primary and a secondary stage of the fever, and in about sixty days, should be well and ready to run at large on tick-infested pastures. As spring advances, and they become heavily infested with ticks, symptoms of Texas fever sometimes appear, but such cases are rarely fatal.

While the Texas and Missouri experiment stations have been most active in the work of immunizing by inoculation, some of the other Southern States have not been idle. The following table shows the number of cattle inoculated at the experiment stations of the several Southern States and the number of cattle that have died of the inoculation fever after leaving the stations :

Station.	Number inoculated.	Deaths from Texas fever.	By whom reported.
Alabama .....	45	4	Cary.
Arkansas .....	0	0	Dinwiddie.
Florida .....	26	3	Dawson.
Louisiana .....	200	7	Dalrymple.
Mississippi .....	200	12	Robert.
North Carolina .....	63	1	Butler.
South Carolina .....	200	4	Nesom.
Oklahoma .....	0	0	Lewis.
Missouri .....	1,800	144	Connaway.
Texas .....	2,028	187	Francis.
Total .....	4,562	362	

## PRACTICAL BENEFITS TO SOUTHERN STOCK.

From the foregoing table, showing a death rate of 7.7 per cent., it will be seen that the problem of improving Southern herds is being solved. The mortality from Texas fever has been reduced from 75 per cent. to less than 10 per cent. By a conservative estimate, through the work of the Texas and Missouri experiment stations alone, there has been saved to the cattle interests of Texas not less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the work is now only well started. But more important than any direct saving are the new possibilities of Texas as a cattle country. The open-range and the long-horned steer are rapidly passing; and in their wake are coming the small stock-farm, the Hereford, and the shorthorn. With improved breeds, favorable climate, winter pasturage, practically no expense for housing, and the cheapest and best flesh-producing feeds; with a home market capable of absorbing the entire home product, and a great city of export near the future highway of the world's commerce, the stock interests of Texas are certainly entering upon a new era of growth and development, and all of this serves to illustrate once more the important truth that the scientific man is also the practical man.



# THE STATUS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN OIL INDUSTRY.

BY DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

IT was a little over ten years ago—in 1892—that Patillo Higgins, the east Texas school-teacher, became convinced that petroleum existed in the section of the State where he lived, and succeeded in interesting several friends in the Gladys City Gas and Development Company. People in the vicinity, however, had so little faith in the scheme of Mr. Higgins and his company that it was not until an oil man from Pennsylvania chanced into this part of the Southwest that actual operations were begun, and the company existed in name only for nearly ten years. With the aid of the Northern oil man, it secured sufficient capital to begin boring a well a little less than four miles from Beaumont, which finally reached a deposit of petroleum, causing it to flow at a rate of over fifty thousand barrels daily, according to the estimate of experts. The Lucas "gusher," as it was named after the Pennsylvanian, marked an epoch not only in the industrial history of the Southwest, but in the oil industry of the world, for never before nor since has such a quantity of liquid issued from a single opening in the earth in a day.

## THE RISE AND FALL OF THE BEAUMONT BOOM.

It is somewhat singular that the Lucas was among the first wells as well as the greatest in the southeast Texas field, but the news of the "strike" spread with such rapidity that other prospectors, who had also begun operations, redoubled their efforts, and fortune-seekers flocked to this portion of the United States from all parts of America. Land in the vicinity of the gusher which, before the discovery, had sold for \$40 an acre was divided into lots and disposed of in some instances as high as \$40,000 for an acre. Probably the most notable increase in the value of real estate was in a portion of what is now known as the Spindle Top district, where a tract which had been valued at \$8 an acre was sold at \$35,000.

The land with the prospects of oil was far more valuable than the oil itself at the beginning of the "boom," as was indicated by the rise in the values of property. In addition to the sales already referred to, when the "Beatty gusher" came in the company which owned it sold the well, with thirty acres of land adjoining, to a

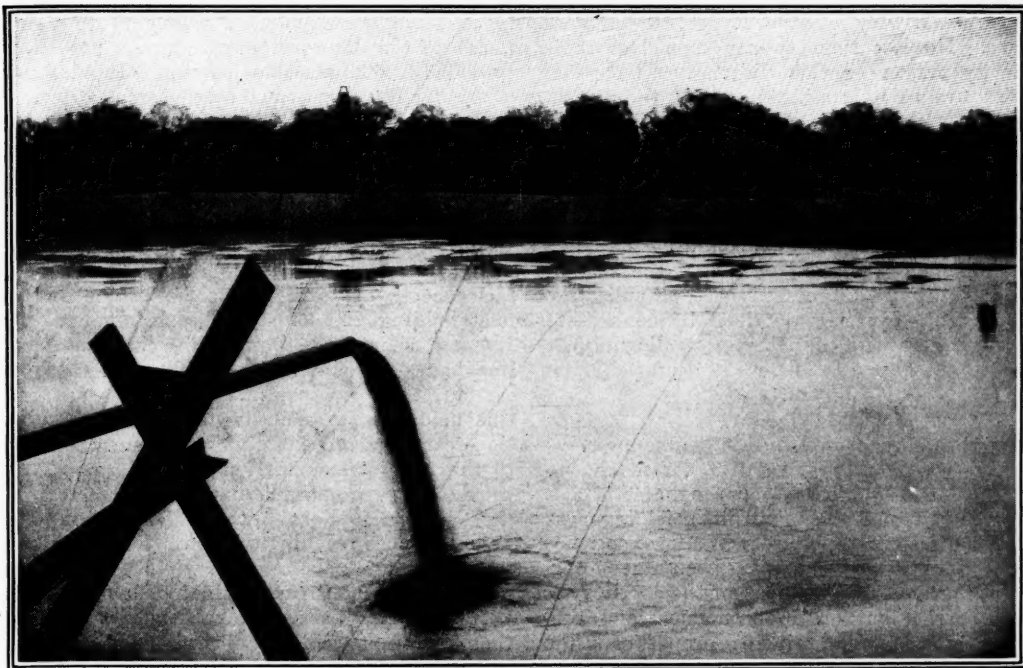
syndicate for \$350,000 in cash and \$2,000,000 in shares of a company formed by the new purchasers. This well, which was perhaps next in size to the Lucas, reached the oil-bearing sand on March 26, 1901. In July following, the stock of the company which purchased the well, although capitalized at \$5,000,000, was selling rapidly at 75 cents a share, showing an actual valuation in the market of \$3,750,000, an increase of 1,000 per cent. in three months. Within two months after the Lucas well began producing, the records of Texas show that no less than four hundred companies had been organized to bore for oil, to sell land, to build refineries and pipe lines, or to deal in oil machinery, claiming to have a capital of \$175,000,000. Oil began issuing from the well in question on January 10, 1901. Within thirty days, seven more wells in the same district had begun producing at a rate estimated at from 10,000 to 25,000 barrels each daily.

Beaumont became the metropolis of the field, increasing its population from 10,000 to 30,000 in three months, yet in eighteen months from the time of the first discovery the apparent supply had diminished to such an extent in the Beaumont district that pumping machinery had been installed at nearly every boring, while 750 derricks, planted over "dry holes," had been abandoned. In July, 1902, records of the pipeline companies, the railroad companies, and other authorities equally as reliable showed that the aggregate daily production of the Beaumont field was but twice that of the single well which had caused such an influx of people and capital into eastern Texas. It was calculated at that time that about 100,000 barrels were being secured, principally by pumping, every twenty-four hours. This was all the operators had to show for an investment of no less than \$10,000,000, of which over \$1,000,000 had been expended in borings which were valueless, \$1,750,000 in producing wells, the balance of the outlay being for pipe lines, reservoirs, the purchase of land, and to construct five oil refineries.

## OIL BY THE LAKEFUL.

At this point reference might be made in passing to the enormous quantities of oil which





FILLING AN EARTHEN RESERVOIR FROM A PIPE LINE.

were wasted just after the discovery of the gushers for the reason that the prospectors were almost wholly unprepared to husband the supply. In fact, the waste was criminal in its proportions, as some of the more reckless operators actually allowed the wells to throw their contents into the air by the pressure of natural gas in order to sell the land about them at fabulous prices. As is well known, this custom only ceased after a stringent law had been passed by the State Legislature prohibiting it. For nearly a week after it was "brought in," however, the Lucas well was entirely beyond control, and it is estimated that from this opening alone fully four hundred thousand barrels spread over the ground, filling the hollows for hundreds of feet around, and actually forming creeks of oil which extended several miles, before its force could be checked.

The Star and Crescent, as it was called, threw a stream six inches in diameter to a height of one hundred and fifty feet for several days before it was finally capped, and from this alone an enormous quantity was wasted; but there is no question that millions of barrels,—a close estimate can never be determined,—were wasted for exhibition purposes or for lack of storage facilities during merely the first three months

after the beginning of the development at Beaumont. When the people began to realize that steps must be taken to secure the supply, earthen reservoirs were first dug in the vicinity of the wells, and the liquid allowed to flow into them through open ditches like so much water. The Higgins Lake, as it is still called, was a fair type of one of them. Although covering several acres, and in places being twenty feet in depth, it was filled nearly to the top of its banks in a few weeks after being excavated. A large percentage of the oil escaped from these reservoirs, soaking through the banks of earth of which they were formed, while it so deteriorated from exposure and the impurities it contained that much of it was sold at prices ranging from three to ten cents a barrel.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

With the district literally saturated with the fluid, it was not strange that it should have suffered from some of the most disastrous fires in the history of the petroleum industry. They not only consumed the oil, but destroyed a large amount of property in the form of derricks, machinery, and tanks. The most destructive of these fires originated in the Hogg-Swayne tract, in the Spindle Top district, in September, 1902,

destroying over one hundred derricks, while at one time fifty of the largest wells were ablaze. No less than twenty men lost their lives by reason of this disaster. The "Ten Acre" fire, as it is still known in the Southwest, covered an area of this extent and continued over a week, dying out after it had consumed everything upon which the flames could feed. Probably the entire district was only saved from destruction by throwing up banks of earth about the fire and confining the burning oil in this manner. Some of the smaller fires have been extinguished by the application of powerful steam jets obtained by connecting several boilers with pipe lines and allowing the steam to play upon the flames continuously.

#### TANKS, PIPE LINES, AND REFINERIES.

This brief history of the unfortunate experiences in the Southwestern field has much significance, as it indicates how the industry has survived not only the many financial reverses, but the disasters from fire. While experience has been a bitter teacher it has been a good one, and the present development of the territory is being carried out on an economical and conservative basis. The principal properties in the Beaumont district, as well as in Louisiana, have been concentrated, and are owned by comparatively few corporations and individuals, who

have ample capital to develop them, as well as to conserve the supply. No longer are wells bored to the deposits before storage has been provided for the possible product. In addition to the facilities provided by the transportation companies, pipe lines have been laid, to be extended to all new territory exploited. Up to 1902, it is estimated that the total number of covered reservoirs erected in the Beaumont district had a capacity of less than 500,000 barrels. At present the tank capacity of the State is fully 20,000,000 barrels, the majority of these receptacles being of metal, and some of the single ones holding 10,000 barrels each. When the Lucas gusher was "brought in," but one pipe line had been laid from Spindle Top to Port Arthur, the principal oil-exporting point for this field. At present five lines are in operation, carrying oil directly from the reservoirs to the tank steamships and barges, as well as to the refineries which have been erected in the vicinity of Port Arthur. These conduits have branches reaching the newer fields at Saratoga and Sour Lake as well, while a project is under way to construct a line north to Kansas City, in order to serve the various industries in that community which could utilize oil as fuel.

The value of the refined oil has been appreciated by the erection of fully twenty plants not only at Port Arthur, but directly in the field. It is



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT FIRE IN SPINDLE TOP DISTRICT IN SEPTEMBER, 1902.

understood that the Standard Oil Company is interested in the refinery recently completed at Beaumont at a cost of four million dollars, which is one of the largest and best equipped in the United States. The fact that such a large output is controlled by a comparatively few owners has benefited the Southwestern industry, since they have been enabled to maintain prices at times when stocks were so large that smaller operators would have been compelled to sell their product below cost. As a result, oil at ten and fifteen cents per barrel is no longer heard of in this district, and the days when it was turned into ditches in the prairie, to be sold in some cases cheaper than water itself, have passed away.

#### OIL AS LOCOMOTIVE FUEL.

Naturally, the attention of the transportation companies and large manufacturers in the West was attracted to the apparently abundant supply of oil in the Beaumont field, and, taking advantage of the low prices at which the operators were forced to sell the product, they experimented with its use on an elaborate scale. Nearly all of the railroad companies equipped some of their locomotives with oil-burning apparatus and compared the results attained with those from the soft coal which had been used as engine fuel. The outcome of these experiments proved that from three and a half to

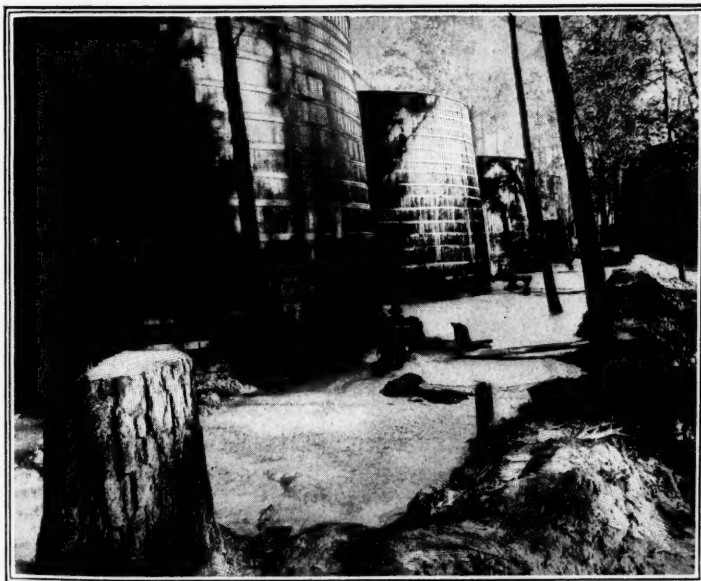


A SPOUTING WELL IN THE SOUR LAKE DISTRICT.

three and seven-tenth barrels of the ordinary Texas petroleum would evaporate as much water as a ton of the ordinary bituminous coal, and that at a cost of from fifty to sixty cents a barrel

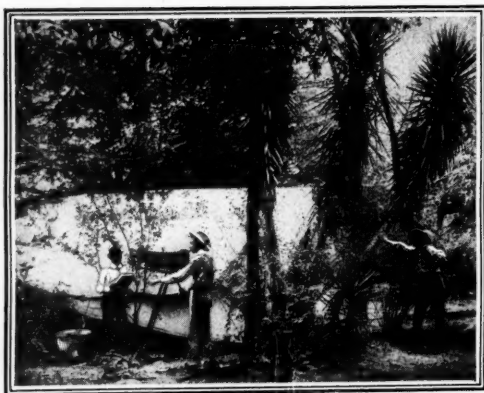
the oil was fully 25 per cent. cheaper than the coal, considering the cost of its transportation from the nearest mines. But contracts were made to supply the oil in quantities as low as twenty-five and thirty cents per barrel, so that the transportation companies in many instances have probably reduced their fuel bills fully 50 per cent. by the substitution of the liquid. By its use the services of the firemen can be dispensed with in many instances, as the engineer can regulate the supply by merely the pressure of a valve, while a far larger quantity of the fuel could be carried in the tender by converting the space used for coal into an oil tank.

These advantages have more than made up the expense of equipping the en-



TYPES OF THE WOODEN TANKS ERECTED IN THE NEW OIL FIELDS.

(These are connected by pipe lines.)



CAMP OF OIL PROSPECTORS IN THE WOODS.

gines with oil-burners and tanks, the cost of which averages about \$150 to a locomotive, and recently the general manager of the Southern Pacific Railway has announced that all of the locomotives of that road are to be converted into oil-burners. This decision was reached after a trial made on the Western division with thirty-nine engines. They consumed 12,000 barrels of oil at a cost of \$3,600 in train service, which it is estimated would have required 4,000 tons of coal at a cost of \$20,000 at the prices paid for this fuel on the Pacific coast. This company has no less than 1,400 locomotives, so that its requirements alone would take a very large quantity from the Southwestern field; but the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company has about one hundred locomotives using oil, and will utilize it on additional engines during the next year, as well as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Missouri Pacific, and other companies. Experiments made in sugar refineries, as well as irrigation pumping plants, rice mills, and other industries, indicate that oil at 50 cents per barrel is more economical than soft coal, and the sale of oil-burning machinery has become so extensive in Louisiana and Texas that this section is now one of the principal markets of the world for such equipment. Incidentally, it might be said that several locomotives have recently been built purposely for the burning of liquid fuel, and on these the services of the fireman are

dispensed with. They are in operation in California, and have given entire satisfaction.

#### THE OIL INDUSTRY ON A NEW BASIS AT BEAUMONT.

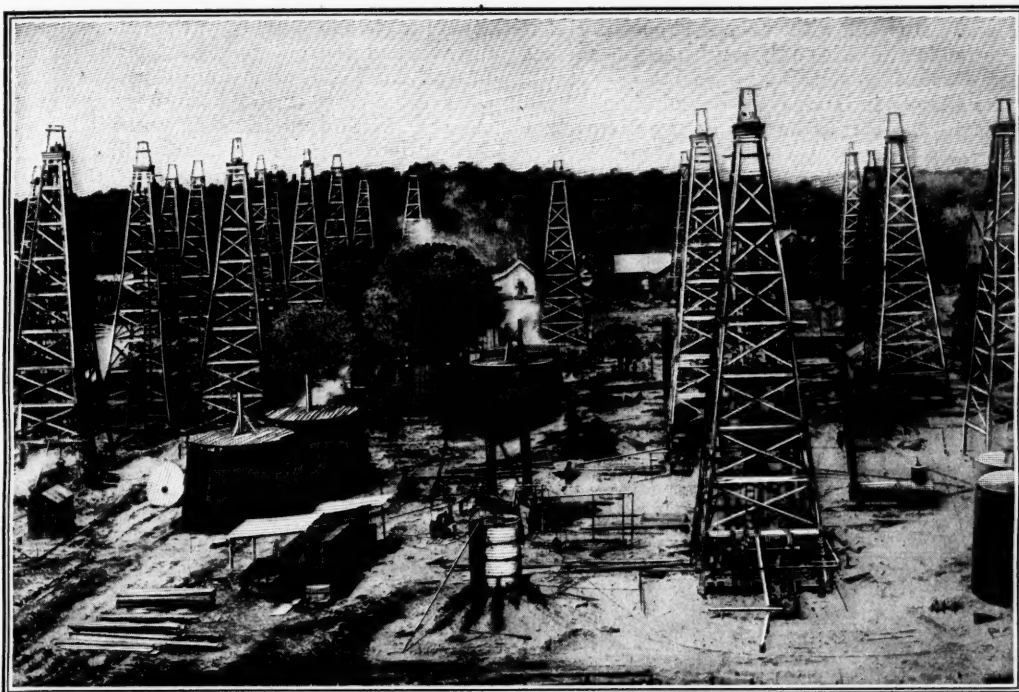
While a beginning has been made in the shipment of oil from the Southwest for export, the permanent demand for domestic consumption from the sources indicated has increased so rapidly that a strong incentive is given to continue the development of the fields and to open up new ones. This doubtless accounts partly for the changed conditions about Beaumont. It may be said that the industry hereabouts has taken on new life, but the operators are depending upon the actual value of the product for their returns, not upon the sale of securities of companies floated to promote speculative schemes, as in the past. They have installed the most modern machinery for pumping the wells, using not only steam, but pneumatic and electric power, with the result that some of the borings which had been abandoned as valueless are now yielding a sufficient quantity daily to make them well worth working. Some of the larger wells which were deserted because impregnated with salt water have been freed from this impurity by pumping. Experienced operators consider that the escape of the natural gas from the oil-bearing strata has been a benefit rather than an injury to the field, as the immense production of the gushers was due to this pressure, and the fact that the gushers have ceased to flow naturally is no proof that the oil supply has failed. Thus it is that while one sees hundreds of abandoned wells in and around Spindle Top, in the



TURNING A TEXAS FARM INTO AN OIL FIELD.

(The picture shows an orchard destroyed and buildings being torn down for the erection of derricks.)





A VIEW OF THE FAMOUS CANNON TRACT, WHICH ORIGINALLY COST \$38 AN ACRE AND SOLD FOR \$300,000 AFTER OIL WAS DISCOVERED ON IT.

same vicinity are sufficient operations to produce fully one million barrels monthly from the seventy-odd wells which are being worked. One of these wells, which represented an investment of \$25,000 by the original owner in the cost of the land and machinery, was sold by him to the present owner for \$500, because salt water had entered it and he considered it worthless. With the use of adequate pumping machinery, however, the water has been eliminated, and the well is considered to-day to be worth \$10,000.

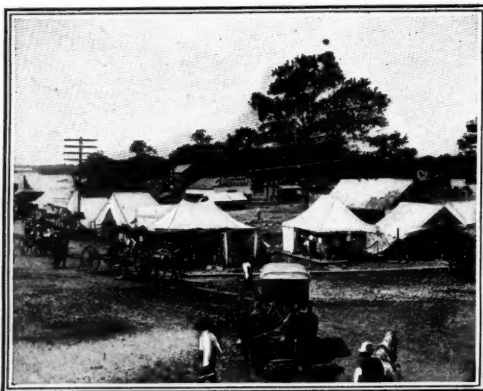
#### OIL DISCOVERIES NORTH AND WEST OF TEXAS.

The rise and fall of the Texas oil boom was really spectacular in its magnitude, but perhaps it was fortunate that the industry was so quickly reduced from a speculative to a legitimate base, for it demonstrated that the field is by no means a failure, and that while the flow from the famous Spindle Top and other districts will probably never again assume any such proportions as attended the early development of the region, the deposits of oil are sufficiently large to insure a steady supply of considerable proportions for an indefinite period. Possibly the most important result of the activity in the Beaumont field, however, was the interest created in other por-

tions of Texas, as well as throughout the region west of the Mississippi River,—an interest which contributed to the discovery that oil-bearing strata are greatly diversified, and extend over an area which embraces not only Texas, but Indian and Oklahoma territories, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota, Colorado, and Idaho. The Chanute field in Kansas is recognized by experts as being one of the most important in the West. In the Sandhill region of Nebraska, groups of "rigs" are to be seen scattered here and there, and wells have been sunk in the very suburbs of Omaha. In the Poudre Valley, the traveler on the Union Pacific Railway can see derricks erected every few miles between the cities of Denver and Cheyenne, for indications of petroleum have been found throughout this part of the country. Passing from Cheyenne westward they are again familiar sights, for in a section of the State about four hundred miles in length nearly two hundred producing wells have thus far been drilled. The production of oil in California has been developed to such an extent that at present nearly sixteen million barrels yearly are being taken not only from the land, but from the sea itself, for in the outskirts of the town of Summerland the

ocean is studded with towers supporting well tubes which have been driven below the surface of the water.

As already intimated, the exploitation of the fields in eastern Texas has been an important



A VIEW OF THE CITY OF SOUR LAKE A YEAR AGO.

factor in arousing such widespread interest and, indirectly, in the greatly increased consumption of the fluid for fuel purposes in the South and West, but the supply field bids fair to be of much larger proportions as the well-borers advance north and west into the State, for districts lying just outside that of Beaumont have recently begun yielding oil to such an extent that no question remains but that here also are large deposits.

#### THE SOUR LAKE BOOM.

The development of what is known as the Sour Lake field may be cited as an illustration of the recent exploitation in the Southwest. At the time the excitement was at its height over the discovery of oil on Spindle Top, Sour Lake was a health resort, taking its name from springs which were supposed to contain medicinal properties. Traces of oil had been noticed in this section; but little importance was attached to the discovery, as indications have been found in so many places in the State. After the production in the Beaumont field began to diminish, however, and prospectors turned their attention to other regions, Sour Lake was visited by several parties, who determined to sink test wells. They were put down in the extensive pine forest which surrounds the springs, and oil found in such abundance that to-day over one hundred derricks are to be seen amid the trees, erected in rows so closely together that one portion of the field is termed the "Shoestring district." One company has purchased eight hundred and fifty

acres for \$900,000, although the land before the discovery of the oil could have been bought at \$10 an acre. What is known as the Cannon tract of ten acres was sold ten years ago at \$38 an acre. Within the last six months it has been divided into sections of an acre, selling in all for \$300,000. Another illustration of the rise in property is given in the Shoestring district, where a section of the forest containing one-sixteenth of a square mile was recently purchased for \$75,000. Two years ago, the site of the present city of Sour Lake was a stretch of prairie on the edge of the pine forest. At the beginning of the present year it was a village of



A RECENT PICTURE, SHOWING THE RAPID GROWTH.

but two hundred people. At present it has a population of nearly ten thousand, which is being increased at the rate of about one hundred weekly, as it is the nearest community to the newly discovered field.

As already stated, Sour Lake has been connected with Beaumont and Port Arthur by pipe lines, but provision has been made for a very large storage capacity, and although a large quantity of the oil from the first wells brought in was unavoidably wasted, the bulk of the present production is conveyed to storage tanks or sent directly to the refineries and the seaboard. The importance of this field can be realized when it is stated that at present it is producing fully two hundred and fifty thousand barrels monthly. So many new wells are being bored, however, that the output will probably be doubled within the next six months.

#### POSSIBILITIES OF THE SOUTHWESTERN FIELD.

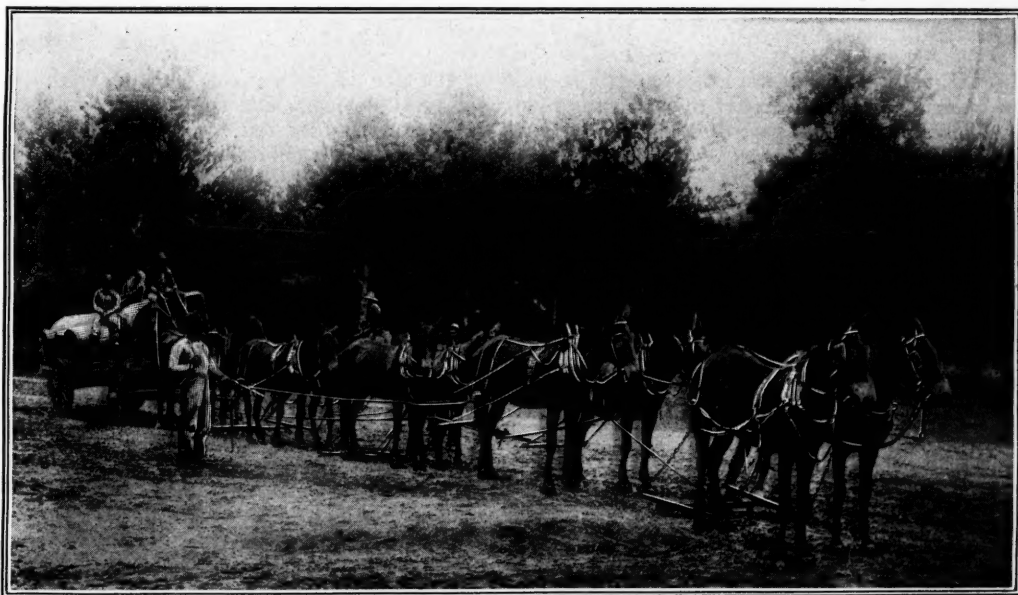
The total production of the Southwestern petroleum belt, including the wells in Indian and Oklahoma territories and Kansas, is small when contrasted with the combined output of the other portions of the United States. In fact, the quantity which is still obtained from Pennsylvania,

West Virginia, and Ohio is far greater, but the extent of the possible field must be considered in comparing the Southwest with the older fields. In spite of the wells which have been bored, the number of all kinds is very small compared with those which can be counted to-day in western Pennsylvania, and it is a significant fact that the average flow of the wells in Texas and Louisiana is nearly five times as much per well as in either Pennsylvania or Ohio. As already intimated, oil has never flowed so abundantly from a single opening in any of the Northern States as in the territory about Jennings, in Louisiana, and Beaumont. The possibilities of what is called the Gulf coast field can be better appreciated when it is stated that it is known to extend as far as Jennings on the east and Sour Lake on the west, although the distance between these communities is about one hundred and sixty miles. The oil-bearing strata, according to geologists, are well defined throughout this region, but as yet even test wells have been bored in a very small portion. The fact has already been verified that there are series of deposits, for the boring tools at Beaumont, for instance, have penetrated as many as three underground lakes, one below the other, at depths ranging from 900 to 1,200 feet from the surface. The largest wells in Louisiana began flowing at a depth of 2,000 feet. Nearly all of the production which first made Spindle Top famous was taken from the upper oil-bearing sand, but since then a

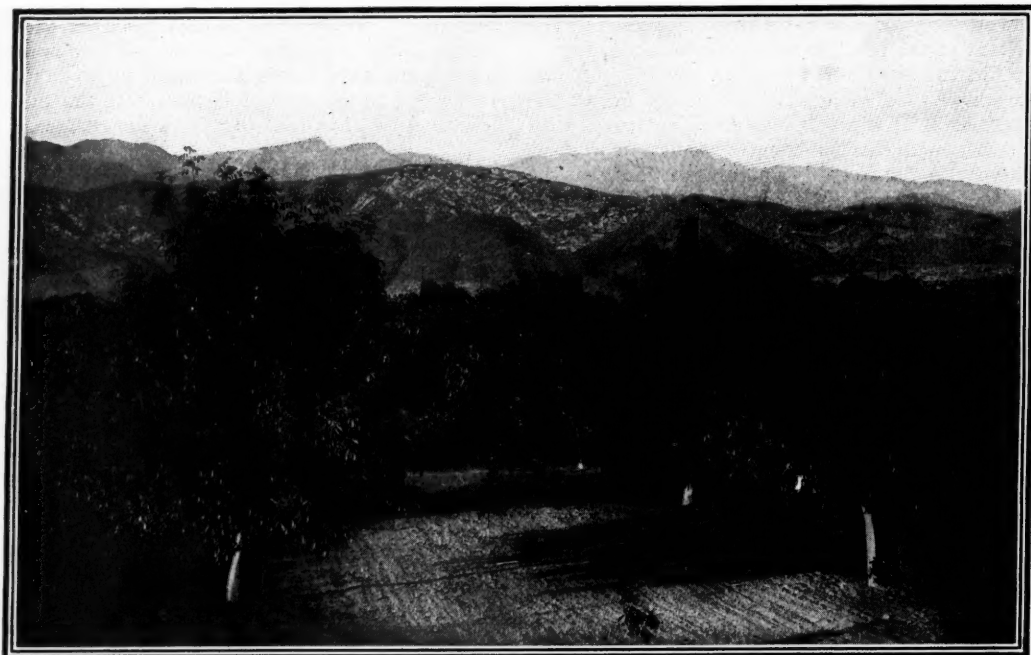
number of the larger wells have been extended to the second and third deposits. There is also a probability that abundantly flowing wells may be located in portions of Texas where the oil is less than two hundred feet from the surface.

#### AN INDUSTRIAL FACTOR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The expansion of this industry in the Southwest will also be aided on account of the favorable location of the oil fields. That running parallel to the Gulf coast is traversed not only by the Southern Pacific, but by several other railways, while its proximity to such seaports as New Orleans and Port Arthur allows its yield to be shipped to tide water at a very small expense compared with that imposed upon the product of Pennsylvania and the central West. This is an important advantage, not only in the export but in the domestic petroleum trade, and accounts for the fact that such a comparatively large quantity of Texas oil has already been sent to New York and other Northern cities. The convenience of this fuel and its low cost will also be an important factor in the general industrial expansion, especially of the Southwest, since it is available, as already stated, for such specialties as sugar-refining, the preparation of rice, and for the hundreds of pumping stations which have been erected for irrigation purposes in this section, to say nothing of the constantly increasing quantity which will be consumed as locomotive fuel.



HAULING MACHINERY TO THE NEW OIL FIELDS.



A WALNUT ORCHARD IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

## THE ENGLISH WALNUT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE WARD.

THE culture of the English walnut in southern California is one of the new and growing industries in that part of the State. Until recently, the Mediterranean countries were the only ones producing the nut for commerce, and the demonstration of its successful culture on the Pacific coast has been of enormous value to California.

The cradle of the industry was the Carpinteria Valley, a sheltered strip of coast near Santa Barbara. Here, in 1858, the first orchard was planted with seed from the Los Angeles Mission gardens, where the padres had started a few trees with nuts brought with them from Spain. The undertaking was a success from the first, and the acreage of walnuts has steadily increased,—slowly at first, but now with rapid strides. The walnut tree's early age of bearing, its long life, and the steady demand for its product tend to make the enterprise deservedly popular. Already it is superseding the orange in favor among fruit growers. The chief demands

of the tree are an equable climate, a deep rich soil, good drainage, and a good supply of water. Irrigation has been found necessary inland, but on the coast it is only resorted to in dry years.

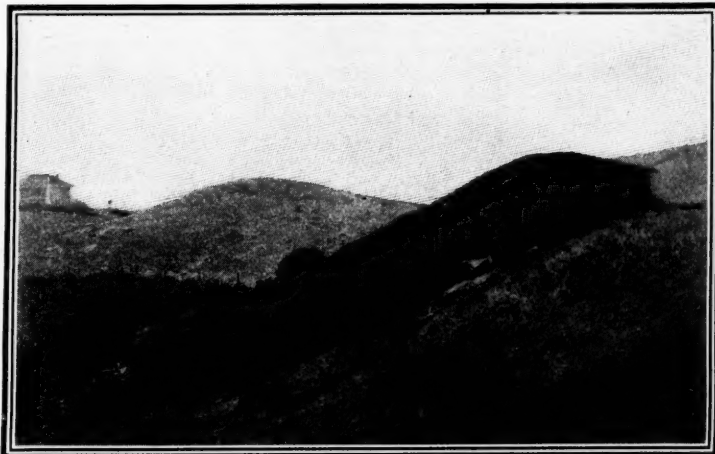
The first consideration which confronts the orchardist is the variety of nut to be grown. An Easterner, while visiting the coast some years ago, was asked his preference as to oranges. "My preference!" he exclaimed. "Why, I supposed an orange was an orange." Perhaps there are some who share the same illusion about walnuts; but the grower has three varieties, commercially speaking, to select from, named, according to the thickness of the shell, hard, soft, and paper-shell. Each has its good points, but the general sentiment is in favor of the soft-shells, as those are the surest bearers and bring the best price. The hard-shell trees fall but little behind as favorites. The paper-shells are more erratic bearers, and the nuts are so easily broken that it is difficult to ship them in large quantities.



Trees are not usually taken from the nursery under two years, though they will bear transplanting when much older. They are also raised from the seed, many growers preferring to plant the nut where the tree is wanted, thus avoiding the set-back caused by transplanting. Grafting is commonly practised to insure the pure variety, and the grafts are set when the tree is very young. The trees are planted about fifty feet apart each way, and they are kept trimmed for about five feet from the ground to allow cultivation. The young trees are sometimes staked where strong winds are frequent.

The walnut tree begins to bear when six or seven years old, and nothing is known definitely of its age-limit of bearing. Fabulous stories are told of trees in Spain one and two centuries old bearing enormous crops. The oldest trees in California are still bearing, but deductions from the short history already made show that the tree is in its prime from its twenty-fifth to its thirtieth year. Fifteen hundred pounds of nuts to the acre is a good average yield, making seventy-five pounds the average weight from one tree.

Until the orchard is eight or ten years old, so much space is left vacant in the field that the land is utilized in raising other crops. In some sections lima beans are grown; in others, fruit trees of various sorts. The ground is kept carefully worked to conserve moisture, and a weed anywhere in sight is cause for remark.

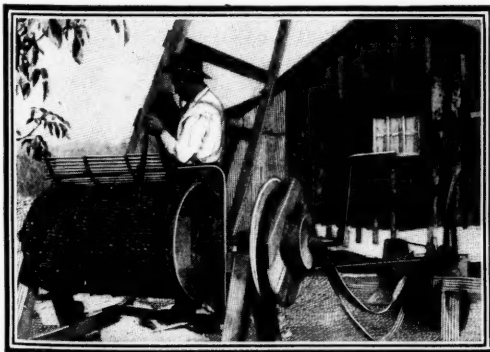


THE CARPINTERIA VALLEY WALNUT HOUSE.

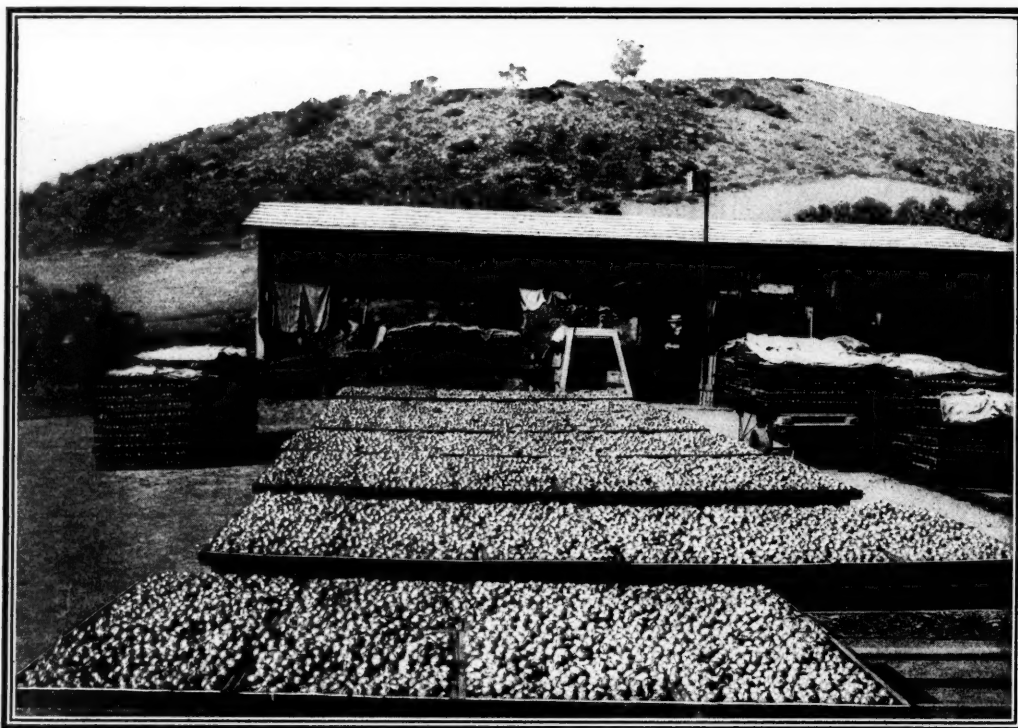
In the mature tree, the limbs spread out in pleasing regularity and sweep the ground unless kept carefully pruned. The clean white trunks, the rich green of the luxuriant tops, the well-pulverized soil, and the regular intervals all combine to produce one of the most attractive orchards possible.

In a section where scale insects have to be guarded against with eternal vigilance on every hand, it is restful to find a tree for which the coccidæ have no affinity. Very rarely do they attack the walnut. This has freed the grower from a great anxiety, and it is only within the last few years that a single enemy has appeared to check the victorious march of the virtuous walnut. This enemy,—a fungus growth, known from its insidious workings on the young nut as "the blight,"—is attracting the attention of bacteriologists, and vigorous efforts are being made to find remedies to conquer it.

The harvest time begins about the middle of September and lasts nearly six weeks. The nuts begin to fall with the leaves, and the perfect cultivation under the trees leaves no chance for them to lose themselves among clods or weeds. The brown, dead leaves alone hide the nuts. Under normal conditions, they drop free from the outer husk, or hull, through its irregular bursting, and getting the nuts picked up is a simple matter. Sometimes the trees are well irrigated just before harvest time to insure the clean dropping of the nuts. Boys and girls, men and women, Japanese and Chinese, are all pressed into service, and on-hands and knees the great orchards are gone over, not once but several times, on account of the irregular ripening of the nuts. The trees are occasionally



WALNUTS BEING HULLED.



WALNUTS SPREAD OUT ON TRAYS TO CURE.

(Nuts are being sacked in rear.)

shaken during the season to loosen the nuts, and before the last gleaning they are "poled" to start the very tardy ones. This is done by long, coarse, bamboo poles, whose light weight makes them easily handled.

In certain rural districts, the public schools close regularly for a "walnut vacation." The help of the children is needed, and the children are nothing loath to replenish their diminished purses. Pails, cans, and gunny-sacks are scattered among the pickers, and when the bags are full they are carried to the drying-grounds, where they are spread out on slat trays to dry. A week, sometimes less, is the usual time for drying, and care is taken to rake the nuts over frequently. A lacy, fibrous lining from the hull often clings to the nut, and must be brushed or washed off. This is usually removed during the drying process, and what is left disappears when the nut is dipped. This is a process for whitening the shell. The natural color is a rich, live brown, but consumers prefer the lifeless, écreu-colored nut because it is cleaner-looking, and the producer willingly satisfies the whim by giving the nuts a quick bath in a solution of

sulphate of lime, sal soda, and sulphuric acid. The stain from the hulls and fresh nuts leaves the pickers' hands a melancholy brown, but misery rejoices in much company in walnut season. The knees suffer from the continual shifting, and various devices are resorted to in the way of mats and knee-padding, but even the best equipped find it hard work. Pickers are paid by the pound, and the average price is half a cent. An adult picker will easily earn from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day, and even children can make good wages.

If there has been scarcity of rain, the nuts are often held firm prisoners, and must be gathered, hulls and all, and put through a huller. One machine for this purpose is a cylindrical apparatus of iron rods with spaces between, and another rod through the center as an axle. A wheel and belt connected with this axle turn the machine by gasoline engine and horse-power, and the nuts are placed inside, and water is kept running through. The rapid motion of the huller, together with the softening influence of the water, loosens the hulls and throws them out through the openings. The clean nuts are

sorted, the imperfect and dwarfed ones are put aside as culls, and the marketable ones roughly sacked and carried to a central walnut house built by the community exchange. Extensive orchardists often handle their own nuts altogether, but the exchange is almost indispensable to the small grower, and is found everywhere. Here they are put through their final paces before they are ready for market. In the Carpinteria Valley, the exchange has built a unique house on a side hill, which receives the nuts at the top of the hill and utilizes gravity to save labor of handling. A secretary receives them from the grower, weighs them, and credits to each his amount.

First, the nuts are graded by means of a one-inch wire mesh set a little slanting. This acts as a sieve, and is kept in constant motion by a gasoline engine. The small nuts drop through and are received upon a revolving belt, which carries them to a bin at one side. The larger ones pass to a dummy-car just below, and from this they drop to a still lower level to the dipper, which is run by the engine. The dipper is a slat cylinder seven feet long by about two and a half feet in diameter, suspended horizontally over a half-cylinder containing the bleaching solution. The cylinder, filled with nuts, is lowered into

the bath, turned in it quickly a few times, and then swung to another bath filled with clear water for the rinsing. The method of bleaching by sulphur fumes has been generally discarded. After the dipping and rinsing the nuts are received into four huge, sloping bins, where they are allowed to stand twenty-four hours to dry.

From the bottoms of these bins there are various small projecting trays, into which the nuts are received by means of slides, and there the final sorting takes place. The broken nuts are thrown into one receptacle, the dark ones into another, and the perfect ones into the sacks for marketing. These sacks hold from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen pounds. A broad stripe of color down the middle marks the variety contained. The practised eye of the sorter makes a quick matter of the sorting, and work goes on without interruption, for the deafening din of the constantly-rolling nuts leaves little opportunity for talking. The bottom of the building has now been reached, and one man has done the work of twelve. Through this exchange alone one hundred and eighty-five tons of nuts were sent out last year, and the total output from southern California was eight hundred and twenty-five car-loads.

## HERBERT SPENCER.

BY FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

(Professor of philosophy in Columbia University.)

THE early life of Herbert Spencer afforded little prospect of the result he was to achieve. He was born in Derby, England, April 27, 1820. He was never physically strong, and his poor health constantly interfered with the very lax and unsystematic education he received. The routine of school work was intolerable to him, lessons were left unlearned, and he was allowed to follow his own inclinations with a freedom which many would naturally regard as disastrous. His father and his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, the two men who most effectively watched over his intellectual development, appear never to have fretted him with discipline, but rather to have allowed him to run wild in the world of nature and of thought, with a sort of hopeful confidence that direct intimacy with things, and the free exercise of the imagination thus stimulated, would make up for a lack of excellence in the con-

ventional curriculum of a school. He thus grew up without enough learning to enable him to enter college or university. On December 8, 1903, he died at Brighton, and the English papers characterized him as "the last of the great thinkers of the Victorian age."

It is not difficult now to discover in his youth and his apparently desultory education the promise and, in large measure, the causes of his remarkable attainments. The freedom given him by his instructors was the needed spur to his inventive powers and originality. He saw things with his own eyes. He was encouraged to use pencil and speech, that others might have the same vision. What he attained he attained directly, as his own personal possession, without having first to learn what he must afterward discard. The results of such influences became apparent at once when, at the age of seventeen, he took up the work of a civil engineer. The

journals of his profession soon received suggestive contributions from his pen, and the practical difficulties encountered in his work were met with exceptional ingenuity of invention. But interest in mathematics, which had enabled him to secure his appointment as engineer, was only one of his interests. Natural science also, and political and social questions, which the breadth and intelligence of his father and uncle had brought to his eager attention, were subjects for enthusiastic speculation. A few hasty articles on political questions were studiously worked over into his first considerable contribution, "Social Statics," and published in 1850. The book was written as a protest against state interference, but it discovered for Spencer the work of his life. This was to be, not the work of an engineer or of a politician, but of a philosopher, who should see in the whole of nature, in society, in the institutions and thought of man, the unfolding of a single process determined by one comprehensive law. For he saw in the ever-increasing complexity of political life an illustration of a universal process exemplified in the world as a whole.

It was ten years after the first edition of "Social Statics" that a complete programme of the philosophy was publicly announced. Meanwhile Spencer had published several articles and the first edition of the "Principles of Psychology," which was afterward made an important part of his system. Even in this first edition one sees how definitely and rapidly his philosophy was forming. The greater number of his contemporaries and predecessors,—and this is true, almost without exception, of his British contemporaries and predecessors,—had treated psychology as a matter of the fully developed, adult human mind; had tried to analyze this mind into its elements, and to discover the principles of connection which bound these elements together. Spencer emphasized the fact that the individual mind is a product,—indeed, even more, a product of nature,—to be understood only by tracing its life history through numberless generations of individuals, and showing how, out of primitive and simple types of consciousness, the complex types were slowly evolved. This fact has become a commonplace in psychology, but it was decidedly novel in 1855. Its novelty as psychology, however, was even less striking than its novelty as philosophy, for the development of mind was presented as only an illustration of wider and all-embracing evolution.

In March, 1860, Spencer distributed a prospectus of a system of philosophy, which he proposed to publish in periodical parts. One reads the prospectus to-day with much the same as-

tonishment and interest with which it must have been read originally. It proposed an undertaking that many men have dreamed of, but few attempted, and still fewer brought to approximate completion. The system was to set forth the first principles of all knowledge and the laws involved in the highest generalizations disclosed by science; the principles of biology; the principles of psychology; the principles of sociology; the principles of morality. Spencer noted that the plan, to be complete, should contain also the principles of inorganic nature, but excluded such a section because of the great extent of the work as planned, and because the interpretation of organic nature appeared to him to be of preëminent importance. Yet the omission was largely made good by his analysis of ultimate scientific conceptions in the first volume of the system.

Here then, as the sequel showed, was a proposal to identify philosophy with the unification of all knowledge. The individual sciences give us but a partial unification, not the desired or highest goal of intellectual endeavor. Philosophy, as something detached from science, and dealing with facts of a different order, was regarded as an impossibility. But facts of a different order were recognized and emphatically asserted. For, sooner or later thought stops, balked by the indefinable mystery of things and circumvented by the unknowable. Here science finds its limits and religion its aspiration. Here too, in the recognition of an ultimate mystery, science and religion find their reconciliation. But short of this mystery lies the realm of the knowable, where the sciences individually pursue their work, and philosophy unifies the results, finding in them all the principle of evolution, which involves "an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation." There are few illustrations in history of an attempt so bold and comprehensive. Hobbes had approached it. Descartes and Leibnitz had aimed at it. But one must really go back to Aristotle to find a fitting parallel.

The writing of the "Principles of Psychology" had undermined Spencer's health. The great task he proposed was thus undertaken by a sick man. Then came the long struggle with ill health, the systematic and secluded living, intellectual work kept up by the stimulus of physical exercise between periods of composition, times of complete prostration, when it seemed necessary for him to abandon the plan of his life. Yet volume after volume appeared.



The leading British and American journals found him a frequent contributor. His correspondence became so extensive that he was obliged to decline its obligations. Honors came abundantly from universities he could not have entered as a youth, and membership in the Royal Society might have been attained if he had allowed his name to be presented. But all these were declined. Spencer would be, it seemed, the classic type of philosopher, not only in the comprehensiveness of his system, but also in a studious disregard of everything that savored of the pomp of life. Only an overwhelming demand from the most eminent British scholars obtained from him permission to have his portrait painted as a gift to the nation. The honors he really prized also came to him. His work was recognized not only in every great center of learning throughout the world, but also by the public generally, and enthusiastic admirers greeted him from every quarter. He lived to see his system of philosophy completed in almost every detail which he had planned.

The "Synthetic Philosophy" was a most impressive production. It demanded at once serious consideration, even if it did not win acceptance. It had to be reckoned with by the intelligent reader and the technical student alike. The universe cannot be presented for our consideration as Spencer presented it, and leave us indifferent to the issues involved. These were far reaching indeed, but were summed up in the one word, *evolution*. This was not a new issue for philosophy, but it had never before been presented in such a manner. Familiar facts of life and strange facts, known before only to a few, were massed together as illustrations of the same principle. The commonplace and the extraordinary were exhibited as obeying the same laws. From contemplating the gradual formation of worlds in space and the vast changes in the physical universe, one passed on to note in the trivialities of social custom the same unity of process. And thus one got familiar with the universe, as it were. It had looked so vast, so bewildering, so forbidding, at first, but that one word evolution simplified it, made it intelligible, apparently, and acceptable. Yet the universe did not cease, therefore, to impress and awe the beholder of its transformations, but it impressed him in a new way, and filled him with new emotions. The majesty of its evolution into more and more complex products, and in living things into increasingly fitter adaptation to the conditions of life; the inspiring presence of the same process in the moral world, a process which must eventually make man spontaneously altruistic; the fact that we were in this process taken

up by it to be inevitable ministers to the result,—these things fired the imagination with a genuine enthusiasm.

There was, too, an element of conservatism in the presentation. The philosophy was bound, indeed, to go counter to many cherished beliefs. Creation must give way to evolution. Theology must disappear, because it is impossible to scrutinize the nature of the unknowable. Religious convictions must be recognized as containing only human aspiration and not truth about the unseen world. Yet there is the unknowable, forcing itself upon us with its unutterable mystery, whenever we attempt to pass beyond the merely relative. Religion with all its cherished convictions, and in spite of all its abuses and errors, is a necessary part of the whole evolution, a stage in its progressive unfolding, a genuine uplift in man's upward progress. Its errors are cast off as we attain more perfect adaptation to the conditions of our existence, and we are thus carried to a higher religious type. That soul of goodness in things evil and of truth in things erroneous, which Spencer recognizes in the first sentence of his "First Principles," he never failed to emphasize. Thus the philosophy tended to beget a generous tolerance and an appreciative sympathy. It discountenanced violence and revolution. It advised and urged caution and moderation. Thus, although it destroyed much, its spirit was always conservative, illustrating its own synthetic principle.

The philosophy has been more enthusiastically received by the liberally minded public than by the trained investigators in either philosophy or science. Scientific men adopted a cautious attitude toward it at first, for a man apparently untrained in their special methods had entered their province. In the main they were cordial, for the philosophy would claim science as its foundation, and empirical methods as its method. It recognized, too, the principle of evolution toward which they were tending, anticipated even their grasp of it, and emphasized it so clearly and forcibly that their acceptance of it was hastened and facilitated. It aroused their opposition, it is true, but usually only regarding specific points, seldom regarding the general principle. Thus Weismann could dispute Spencer's claim that characters acquired by the individual are transmitted to posterity.

There has been, too, on the part of scientists a suspicion as to the scientific value of the system. For science is helped little in its concrete advances by a generalization like Spencer's, which was so vague and so lacking in quantitative determinations, that it appeared more as the statement of a general fact than as

a principle of explanation capable of leading to new discoveries. Yet Spencer's services to science were great. He gave it an inspiration and helped to win a wide recognition of its humanistic value. He attracted eager students to its pursuit. So potent was his suggestiveness that investigators in all the departments of science which he touched, and in every part of the cultivated world, have found in him the source of their scientific enthusiasm. Even more than Darwin and Huxley, he is responsible for the wide acceptance by public and specialist alike of the evolutionary point of view. Spencer enjoyed in his life the fullest recognition of these services. The scientific movement of the nineteenth century came to regard him as one of its greatest and most vigorous champions.

The opposition which Spencer encountered was most bitter from philosophers and theologians, and it is significant that this opposition has been directed chiefly against the opening chapters of the volume on "First Principles," containing the doctrine of the unknowable. Here Spencer was least original and least at home. It is one thing to see the different realms of fact obeying a single law, but it is quite a different thing to relate one's contributions to the contributions of history. And Spencer was amazingly ignorant of historical philosophy. He criticised Kant, but without understanding the significance of that acute German. Even his objections to Hamilton and Mansel, with whom he was naturally more familiar, were based largely on misconception. Indeed, there is something very artificial about the whole doctrine of the unknowable. It appears to be dragged in, and one is tempted to conclude that here Spencer borrowed from traditional philosophy, and borrowed in too great ignorance of his sources. It is by far the least convincing part of his philosophy. It is also the least essential part. One questions, therefore, the fairness of attacking it as essentially representing his position. Its utter demolition leaves the philosophy of the knowable still intact, and it is this philosophy for which Spencer stood, and by which he will be remembered. There is little doubt that it will receive permanent recognition among the great systems of historical philosophy.

Yet there is to be recognized a high degree of superficiality in Spencer's attitude toward ultimate questions. Just as science is not notably advanced by the recognition of a fact so general that it does not distinguish, so philosophy is not advanced by a similar method. In spite of evolution, the old problems of metaphysics, of the world's meaning, of the significance of conscious life and of moral struggle, remain. They may

be dismissed as insoluble, but they are not elucidated by the fact that the universe has had an evolution. That characteristic conception of the "Synthetic Philosophy" has already lost much of its charm to still the questioning mind into intellectual rest, or the striving will into happy optimism.

There were also certain defects of method in Spencer's way of working. Much as he prized induction, his inductions were comparatively few, and these few were rapidly made, were brilliant, commanding, suggestive, but not thorough. His formula was imposed on the greater part of the facts with which he dealt; it was not developed from them. Much of his work was outlined in principle before the evidence for the result was in hand. This led to a selection of evidence and consequent inadequacy. We speak of the patient Darwin, but we can hardly speak of the patient Spencer. Darwin's rejection of hypothesis after hypothesis until gradually, from an immense collection of facts, his truth appeared, finds no parallel in the work of Spencer. Huxley was acquainted at first hand with the greater part of the facts on which he built. But Spencer's facts were largely borrowed, and thus carried over into his results any error that lurked in their sources. Such inadequacies were bound to affect his philosophy, and eventually send the student of the philosophy and science of evolution to more thorough investigators.

It is doubtless true, therefore, that the significance of Spencer's work will ultimately be found to reside, not in any great material addition to philosophy or science, but in the fact that he, more than any other man in modern times, made the idea of evolution current and commonplace; that he sought to break down the barriers between philosophy and science, making both deal with a concretely real world, and holding up to men's minds the ideal of a completely unified world and a completely unified system of knowledge.

The publication of his autobiography, prepared a few years before his death, will be eagerly awaited, for those who have known him as an imposing intellectual figure, would gladly know more of the details of his life. His poor health and the necessary husbanding of his resources made him much of a recluse. His dislike of all notoriety has kept back from the public, even in these prying days, all but the most meager accounts of his habits and tastes. But those who have known him intimately speak of his genial and kindly manner and of his generous consideration of others, especially notable during his periods of acute illness.

# THE NEW YEAR: PROSPERITY OR DEPRESSION?

## I.—THE OUTLOOK FOR STEEL AND IRON.

BY C. KIRCHHOFF.

(Editor of the *Iron Age*.)

SINCE the consolidation of a very considerable number of the great iron and steel plants of the United States into one great corporation, with its very large number of holders of its securities, public interest in the iron industry has grown considerably. Before the organization of the leading consolidation and of a number of minor ones the business community, taught to regard the iron industry as an accurate barometer of trade, watched its fluctuations only casually from that point of view. Many engaged in the industry have always doubted whether that popular conception is justified, since the influences shaping developments in the iron trade are complex and shifting, and sometimes are peculiar to it. The greatest single consuming interest is the railroads, whose spells of adversity and prosperity always are a very powerful factor. Building, in which the modest cottage, in the aggregate, plays nearly as important a part as the modern skyscraper, municipal undertakings, like water and gas plants, shipbuilding, machinery building, the general requirements of the farm,—all these contribute their share as wide channels of consumption. Some of them may be running full to overflowing while others are nearly dry.

### THE IRON INDUSTRY AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

As is the case at the present time, the great capitalist may be a poor consumer while the farmer is buying heavily and confidently. The very prosperity of the railroads may be crippling the iron industry, as it did in 1902, and for a time in 1903, through sheer inability to handle the work offered. The old-time axiom, that the condition of the iron industry accurately reflects the general condition of the business of the country must, therefore, be accepted with some reserve.

With a temporary reaction in 1900, the iron industry of the United States had enjoyed years of abounding prosperity from 1898 to the close of 1902, the impetus of the movement carrying it well into the summer of 1903. In order to appreciate the forces at work during the last

year and understand the extraordinary reaction which set in, it is necessary to refer to the developments of 1902, since a forecast of the future depends for what value it possesses upon gauging, so far as is possible, the power and the direction of that movement.

### YEARS WHEN PRODUCTION FAILED TO EQUAL THE HOME DEMAND.

The simple fact is, that in 1902 the consumption of iron and steel outran the productive capacity of the country, enormous as it was. No one connected with the trade dreamed in the early days of 1902 that this country, which only a few years since had frightened European producers by appearing as a competitor in their own markets, would import on a very large scale, in the face of the tariff in force. And yet that is what happened. Again, not a voice was raised in the opening days of 1903 to predict that before the year had elapsed our great producers would be scouring foreign markets to secure an outlet for surplus product. Yet to-day that is hailed by some as a panacea for all our ills.

With such recent experiences before them, those connected with iron manufacturing may well be cautious in accepting present surface conditions as a guide for predictions of the future, even though it be not remote. The halt in 1900 was a surprise. A recovery in 1904 seems as little likely.

The past few years have repeated the earlier experiences in extraordinary fluctuations in the consumption of iron and steel in this country. We do not possess figures which accurately measure that consumption,—first of all, because an unknown but greatly fluctuating quantity of old material and scrap is worked over into finished material; and, secondly, because we do not know the weight of all the forms in which iron and steel is imported and exported. The nearest approach to a true picture of the fluctuations in the consumption is furnished by the statistics of pig iron, which lies at the base of the whole structure. An examination of the figures shows the following:

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

Year.	Production. Gross tons.	Apparent home consumption. Gross tons.
1894.....	6,657,388	6,694,302
1895.....	9,446,308	9,628,362
1896.....	8,623,127	8,276,175
1897.....	9,652,680	9,381,000
1898.....	11,773,934	12,005,058
1899.....	13,620,703	13,660,226
1900.....	13,789,242	13,176,083
1901.....	15,878,354	16,231,829
1902.....	17,821,307	18,439,899
1903.....	18,100,000*	18,050,000†

## THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

It will be noticed that since the period of 1895-97, both inclusive, when the average consumption of pig iron was close to 9,000,000 tons per annum, it has doubled, taking the years 1902 and 1903, the rapid growth being checked only once, in 1900. In the first six months of the current year, the record even of 1902 was eclipsed, since the production was 9,707,367 gross tons, the imports 452,451 tons, less an increase in stocks of 76,350 tons. This makes an apparent home consumption during the first half of the year of 10,083,468 gross tons, or at the rate of over 20,000,000 tons per annum. Yet the second half drops back to a rate of about 16,000,000 tons, which indicates clearly the sudden change which has come over the iron industry during the course of the current year. An analysis of the developments during the second half shows even more emphatically what a sudden wrench iron manufacturers were forced to submit to. The production, which had averaged 1,600,000 tons per month during the first half, has declined, in November, 1903, to 1,075,000 tons, and yet stocks of about 400,000 tons accumulated since July 1. It is true that indications point to the fact that consumption is now taking care of current output, and is likely to increase; but there is little prospect that during the winter the rate of consumption will much exceed, if it fully reaches, the rate of 14,000,000 tons per annum unless exports grow much more rapidly, allowance being made for an increase of 2,000,000 tons over the November rate. This shows how futile are the claims that an export trade may compensate for a decline in the consumption of this country from a rate of 20,000,000 tons per annum. The gap is too great to be bridged quickly even with our wonderful recuperative powers. Let it be conceded that the pendulum has swung too far in the direction of curtailed consumption. Let it be conceded that purchasers have almost unanimously withheld

\* December estimated.

† November and December exports and imports estimated.

their requirements, expecting lower prices. Let it be conceded that we are in the midst of the winter season, when outdoor work is largely suspended and consumption, as usual, runs low. Yet we cannot hope in 1904 to secure enough work, domestic or foreign, to resume the rate of 1902 or the first six months of 1903.

The boom is over, and the whole industry must adjust itself to the new conditions. That this is being promptly done in many branches is shown by the happenings of the last few months.

INCREASE IN PRODUCING POWER FOLLOWED BY  
DIMINISHED CONSUMPTION.

During the prosperous years there have been enormous additions to productive capacity. That they were needed is proven by the fact that up to the middle of 1903 the additions to old equipment and the new plants plunged into full work as soon as completed. But an additional number, being delayed in their completion, will fall into line during the year 1904.

To some extent, new plants were built with the deliberate purpose to sell them to one of the large consolidations. But, undertaken generally by men thoroughly well versed in the manufacture of iron and steel, they were well designed and usually splendidly equipped.

Other additions to capacity were made in order to secure independence from the modern great aggregations. Mills formerly safe, in depending upon the open market for crude steel, feared that it would be dangerous to purchase steel from consolidations which are their most powerful competitors for the finished product. In some instances, large consuming interests sought relief from possible extortion on the part of the great new companies by building works to make their own finished steel, from the ore in the ground up. The splendid earnings of many independent plants during the days of the boom led the majority to modernize their plants and enlarge their operations.

All this means that from a purely manufacturing point not alone the great consolidations, but also a good many independent producers are in a position to struggle more vigorously for what reduced quantity of work comes upon the markets.

On the other hand, there are many small, poorly located, old-fashioned, and inefficient plants which the boom awakened from long periods of idleness. These must now cease work. To some extent new capacity is always destined to replace old works, stranded in the rush of progress. The effect of additions to capacity is, therefore, usually overrated, because no allow-



ance is made for the virtual abandonment\* of the "lame ducks."

The great problem before the iron industry is how the adjustment to the new order of things is to be effected. The shrinkage in the consumption is there. There is no hope that we can in 1904 resume the rate of 1902, although the requirements will probably be larger than the present volume of work indicates.

The adjustment has come most violently in that branch of the industry in which the old conditions continue which prevailed before the days of the great mergers, and that is the foundry pig-iron trade. The United States Steel Corporation has little interest or influence in it. In this branch there are so many producers that all efforts at agreements to restrict production by mutual understanding have failed. There are many thousands of consumers, large and small, and a large share of the business is done by merchants and brokers. Southern No. 2 foundry pig iron was quoted nominally at the opening of 1903 at \$18.50, the production for the first half of the year having been virtually sold months before the opening of the new year. Early in December a large tonnage was marketed at \$9.00 per ton, scattering sales having been made as low as \$8.75.

Some of the leading interests in the South had in 1902 followed the policy of the United States Steel Corporation in an attempt to hold down prices in 1902 to \$12.50,—Birmingham, Ala.,—but failed utterly. They made as determined an effort in 1903 to resist the decline to \$9.00, again without success, so that it is very doubtful whether it will be again attempted in that quarter even should the opportunity offer. In this branch of the iron industry natural conditions will, therefore, have full play.

#### THE ATTEMPT TO STEADY PRICES.

It is different in the steel market, and in the markets for the long and varied list of finished rolled products which the United States Steel Corporation and a limited number of large producers dominate, although they do not control them. A determined effort was made in 1902, and was continued in 1903, by these large interests, bound together in pools, to hold the rise in prices in check and to keep them steady. There can be no doubt that it was partly successful, and that values would have soared far above the importation point in many lines. They did go above that point in some branches, and the smaller mills and the importers were able to secure handsome premiums for quick delivery, which the leading interests were unable to make. There can be no doubt that the great producers

could have secured greater earnings and larger profits had they allowed the markets to take their own course. But it is more than probable that consumption would have been checked earlier through high prices as the principal cause, before the general reaction in financial circles precipitated the shrinkage in requirements.

The iron trade is now watching with keen interest the course being pursued in handling the far more difficult task of checking demoralization. In some branches concessions are being made, in others they are being withheld, special considerations apparently determining the decision in each particular case. In some, the absence of any coöperation on the part of the smaller independent mills seems to threaten a gradual crumbling away of prices, which even predominant producers cannot control on a declining market. In others, where organizations do exist, the yielding is more fitful, but with declining costs, the buyer seems bound ultimately to secure values more tempting to him.

#### THE EXPORT TRADE.

Relief is being sought by again developing an export business. During the boom leading interests have maintained trade relations with foreign markets by selling abroad in spite of the urgency of the demand at home. This has been notably true in the case of wire products and of pipe and tubes. In other branches, the enormous pressure of the home demand, with its tempting prices, had led to a virtual abandonment of the foreign markets,—a course which offers little danger of difficulty in subsequently renewing relations, since quality is determined by elaborate engineering specifications and price chiefly governs.

So far as the probable volume of export sales is concerned, it is not well to indulge in very sanguine expectations. We are not the only ones who are dumping a surplus, nor are our plants so immeasurably better or our costs so much lower that we have foreign markets at our mercy. Our best works are, generally speaking, far ahead in labor-saving appliances, but we need that advantage to offset our higher wages. On the other hand, we are not as economical of fuel nor as careful of waste as the better works of our competitors. Besides, we must descend to the level of the world's neutral markets, which is considerably lower than our own. This must mean some sacrifice, even if due allowance be made for the fact that cost of manufacture is lowered by being able to keep plants at full employment. The moral effect upon home consumers of export sales at lower prices

than those prevailing at home is another consideration which must be given some weight.

The iron industry is, therefore, facing some very perplexing questions, to which must be added that of lowering cost, to keep pace with shrinking values, with which is intimately coupled the readjustment of the relations with and the remuneration of labor. The price of raw materials, notably fuel, has already given way, and ore may be expected to follow when the time for making new season contracts arrives.

#### THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

During the past two years, the relations with labor in the iron industry proper have been amicable, although it has keenly suffered, indirectly, by the attitude of labor in cognate branches, among which the building trade was only too conspicuous. This peace has been due partly to the fact that sliding scales, automatic in their action, have prevented any discussion of rates of wages. When they did not regulate them, the manufacturers have almost invariably forestalled any demand for an advance. They were too prosperous, too persistently pushed by their customers, to risk any cessation of work.

At the present time, adjustments of wages are being quite generally made without apparent opposition, and it seems probable that the renewal of sliding scales will be effected without serious friction.

The one grievance from which iron manufacturers most bitterly complain to have suffered is the alarming decline in the efficiency of much of the labor employed during the boom times. It is, of course, to some extent the natural result of a scarcity of labor during the past two years; but even taking that fact into account, the efficiency has been distinctly and, in many instances, alarmingly lowered.

The weeding out of poor men during the past few months has done much to remedy the evil,—not alone directly, but also indirectly,—through the fear of dismissal among the remaining crews. But the feeling is quite general among managers that it will take a considerable time before labor has been restored to its one-time efficiency.

The outlook for the iron trade for the coming year is not, therefore, a very bright one, since, aside from the certainty of a sharply reduced consumption, the leaders of the industry must solve the many perplexing questions which follow in the wake of a boom.

## II.—THE PROSPECT FOR RAILWAY EARNINGS.

BY R. W. MARTIN.

JUDGMENT as to the outlook for the railways during the coming year must be based on an unusual array of perplexing factors and cross-currents of influencing circumstances which have developed during the past year. Whatever the outcome of the new period, its history as relating to railway operations is likely to be of the highest moment, involving the working out of new and unsettled problems of traffic, finance, operation, and of administration, bearing on the general welfare of the public as this is affected by the transportation industry, as well as demanding the best abilities of the railway managements.

Not for a dozen years has it been so difficult to forecast the general influence likely to finally govern the railway industry. In each of the last half-dozen years, or ever since the Presidential election of 1896, with its defeat of Bryanism, it has been practically assured that the railways would fully share in the revival of industries and mercantile activities which became so noticeable in the opening days of 1897. In each of the half-dozen years preceding 1897, the continuing problem was how to maintain

the solvency of most of those railway companies still remaining under the control of their owners, when a third of the railway mileage of the country was already operated by the courts through receiverships. In the one period, the railways, as well as other interests whose development required credit facilities, could hardly borrow funds to carry out improvement works. Reorganization plans occupied the activities of financiers, and other capital plans had to wait on the completion of this work of financial rehabilitation. With that accomplished, as it very nearly had been in 1896, and with the course of business given a new impulse of development immediately thereafter, every railway company of any standing, and even those which in ordinary times would have had only a dubious status, had been able up to 1903 to easily finance its capital plans when these comprised betterment or improvement work, or what has been the peculiar development of the period, the issue of securities to buy control of other roads.

The drain on the money market by the seemingly illimitable issue of new capital, largely in

the form of bonds involving fixed interest charges for the purchase of stocks, finally overtaxed the credit structure, and the aid of the money market was suddenly denied to the railroads last summer in most emphatic fashion. The record of the issues of new capital is not available in perfectly satisfactory shape, but the process of capitalizing the development of the railway industry can be traced, in part, from the following statistics, showing for various years, since 1893, the aggregate of new capital listed for dealings on the New York Stock Exchange, and the general purposes of the issues so far as these may be classified :

	Issues for new capital.	Old issues first listed.	Replacing old securities.	Total.
<b>Bonds.</b>				
1893.....	\$139,272,000	\$42,178,000	\$107,353,000	\$288,803,000
1897.....	87,720,000	157,713,000	253,982,000	357,415,000
1901.....	220,172,000	21,270,000	681,658,000	923,010,000
1902.....	197,516,000	2,878,000	333,125,000	533,519,000
6 mos. of 1903.....	115,577,000	12,798,000	339,790,000	322,165,000
to June 30.....				
6 mos. of 1902.....	157,261,000	400,000	197,716,000	355,377,000
<b>Stocks.</b>				
1893.....	93,744,000	48,874,000	55,627,000	198,245,000
1897.....	53,276,000	24,370,000	425,329,000	502,975,000
1901.....	429,537,000	76,091,000	1,136,386,000	1,642,014,000
1902.....	251,069,000	11,463,000	521,501,000	784,033,000
6 mos. of 1903.....	86,258,000	38,792,000	165,907,000	290,957,000
6 mos. of 1902.....	128,094,000	114,462,000	176,298,000	315,854,000

By 1897, the replacing of securities disturbed under reorganization plans had been completed, as is plainly enough told by these figures, and the issue of new securities under new promoting plans had not begun. It was a breathing-spell for the railways and financiers alike. The respite was brief, however. In 1898, the issue of bonds for new capital ran up to \$245,000,000, and \$428,600,000 bonds were issued to replace old securities,—as much as in 1896, when the total was swelled by the replacement of securities under reorganization plans. But by 1901, it will be seen, the total of bonds so issued had risen to \$682,000,000, and a very large share of this represented the taking up of stocks, as in the case of Burlington Railway stock, purchased at \$200 per share by issue of bonds. This overstraining of credit by what in its last most recent phases must be termed a misuse by the railways of the credit facilities so long at their disposal, accentuated the other problems which were already forcing themselves to the front in the railway situation last summer. The sudden reversal of the attitude of the money market toward new railway capital issues then made manifest found many companies with many liabilities for which no permanent capital plan had been prepared, and, taking railway managements by surprise, unsettled their policies. One

immediate effect was that a large number of railways at once ordered the prompt canceling of outstanding contracts for materials and supplies and a heavy curtailment of their development work. This retrenchment on the part of the railways, which had been the most liberal and important purchasers in the iron and steel and other manufacturing markets, was itself largely responsible for the pronounced check in the iron and steel manufacturing industry. This, however, had been previously adversely affected by the cessation of building activities through labor and other troubles in various parts of the country.

In substance, then, the prospect for the railways at the beginning of the new year is that prosperity will be put to a test which it has not experienced since 1896. That check is not likely to be so acute as seemed to be indicated a few months ago, but there is no questioning of the fact that railway traffic is not increasing uninterruptedly, as it was a year ago, and railway finance is not on the solid basis of easy credit which has existed for several years past. This condition, too, it may be emphasized, is in very large part traceable to the excesses in the capital policies of the railways themselves. The beginning of these policies may be placed in 1901, or further back ; but no such radical changes between the outlook and the opening and the close of the year have been effected for a long time past as have been observable in 1903.

The trend of affairs in the railway industry during the coming twelve months will certainly not be so overwhelmingly in one direction as to bring about the uniformly favorable results in the operation of the companies as a whole, which has been the case of late years, almost irrespective of the policies of the various companies or their location as to traffic. Instead of business and financial conditions so favorable that all the railways, whatever their separate characteristics, shared in the substantial prosperity of the country, the new conditions are bound to work out a varied record. The policies of the several managements, and the question of location as related to special traffic, will have a governing effect in fixing the fortunes of the railways under the conditions which must now be faced, to a degree which has not prevailed since the upward turn of revenues began in 1897. Instead of unlimited credit, the strongest railroads have difficulty in financing new loans in a money market whose absorbing power has been taxed to very nearly its limit by an unprecedented issue of new railway capital. Instead of traffic movement overtaking the railway facilities, the tonnage now moving, though still very

large, can be handled without extraordinary efforts to clear the yards and terminals; instead of increasing profits being the striking fact in the railway income statements, the expansion in expenses has become the vital factor for the consideration of railway officers and the investment public; instead of preparation of extensive projects for improvements, plans to develop the economies in operation, expected when betterment policy was outlined, engage the attention of railway managers of large and small railroads alike.

A year ago, the unprecedented traffic congestion on the railways was the significant fact in railway affairs. The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad felt compelled to take the extraordinary course of leaving his administrative duties to take charge personally of the effort to relieve the overcrowding of the terminals and tracks of the company,—a task which had been too much for his subordinate officers. To accomplish this work, he had to adopt the still more extraordinary policy of refusing to accept freight for shipment for about a week, until stalled freight cars, extending along miles of the several divisions around Pittsburgh, could be moved and unloaded. At that time, iron and steel production was at the highest point then reached, the output only limited by the inability to secure the transportation facilities for coke and other materials into furnaces and for the shipment of the finished product. Now, steel and iron production is being limited because of lack of consuming power, and furnaces and coke ovens, which a year ago were closing because they could not get the railways to carry their products, now have no use for the equipment which the railways are able to supply in quantity. But the reduction in coal and iron and steel tonnage, classes of tonnage which, together, have furnished the larger part of the increased tonnage of the railways since 1896 (an expansion which has about doubled the freight traffic of the railways in the last six years), has not been reflected in anything like the same degree in other classes of business. General manufacturing output and merchandise movement continue large, and the marketing of the crops yields larger shipments than a year ago. The general outlook for the railways continues favorable, for the most part, from the traffic standpoint. Receipts promise to increase through the next year, and at least the high level of revenues reached in the past year should be maintained. The questions at issue concern the relative profits of railway business; the abnormal growth of operating expenses; the problem of raising new capital in an unwilling money market, and the justification of the lavish expendi-

ture for improvements made in the last few years, by working out pronounced economies in the operating expenses directly related to the transportation of freight and passengers,—economies which were noticeably lacking in the statistics of the large railway companies in the last fiscal year.

The financial aspect of the railway problem is the fundamental one in the existing situation, and it is the one where the most decided check to the long unbroken prosperity of the railways has come. The pregnant fact in the outlook for this industry at the present time,—the special legacy of 1903,—is that companies of the highest credit find it difficult to finance plans to supply new capital; they are unable to dispose of their stock at premiums to their own shareholders, following the comfortable practice (for railway managements) in recent years; it is impracticable to sell bonds in many instances, and at best only in limited measure and at prices far less advantageous than the railways have learned to expect in the last few years of easy credit extended in practically unlimited volume. This curtailment of the credit of the money market thus becomes the emphatic and troublesome fact with which the railways have to deal in the coming year. It marks the close of the era which began in 1897, when the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company announced that it had arranged to pay off its maturing 7 per cent. bonds by an issue of \$50,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds, which immediately commanded a premium of three and four points in the open market, and advanced within a few years to a premium of ten and eleven points. The whole field of railway finance, from conservative and legitimate operations to reckless promotion, has been traversed between that period and the present year, when the Lake Shore Company, instead of borrowing at 3½ per cent. interest, has been compelled to pay 5½ per cent. and 6 per cent. on its borrowings. It is a sign of the times, too, that, whereas the earlier operation was of the most legitimate and conservative character, working out a large saving for the stockholders in interest charges, the later operations, on which the money market has demanded its high toll, have represented the needs of the company to finance purchases of stock acquired at very high prices for control of the Reading Company. This property was reorganized only in 1896. While the Lake Shore has no direct physical connection with this property, it has incurred a liability of upward of \$25,000,000 in order to take over a half interest in its control.

With a company of the standing of the Lake Shore, the very epitome of American railway



conservatism, wealth, and solidity, paying these rates for money, other railways, which had gone ahead with work of an extensive character of one kind or another involving heavy liabilities for which no permanent provision had been made (the directors relying upon being able to secure funds at their convenience as easily as in previous years), made haste to effect loans to meet their pressing liabilities until they could dispose of bonds or make other permanent arrangements. This borrowing from the money market assumed very large proportions, and is still a factor which has to be dealt with at the end of the year. The Burlington Company, for instance, borrowed last summer about \$5,000,000 on seven and one-half months' notes, paying 5 per cent. interest; the Union Pacific borrowed \$10,000,000 on one and one-half year notes, and paid 6 per cent. for the accommodation. The Great Northern Company went to London for upward of \$5,000,000 of capital, which could not be secured by the sale of bonds on satisfactory terms; and in the closing days of the year the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, which earlier in the year had made an issue of \$18,000,000 bonds for new construction, improvements, and additions, has been compelled to borrow an additional \$4,500,000 for further improvement works. The Lake Shore Company, which, in January last, borrowed \$25,000,000 from the money market at about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and larger sums later on, is proposing to issue a like amount of debenture notes to meet its maturing liabilities.

These railway borrowings seriously and adversely affected sentiment last summer. Now, however, a more favorable and a more reasonable view as to the position of the railways in relation to this question of financial requirements and of railway money supply is generally taken. Railway officers who so hastily ordered the abrupt stoppage of development work, canceling orders for materials and a reduction of working forces during the summer, have come to consider their action in this respect as hardly warranted by the real facts, and as induced by an over-apprehensive feeling created by the unusual and abrupt rebuff from the money market to calls for fresh capital funds. In fact, railway observers consider that traffic will continue to hold up at about its present high level, although the extreme and prolonged traffic congestion which has been experienced at recurring periods for several years past is probably over until a new period of industrial development arrives. We have come to a halting-place in the expansion of mercantile development. There may be some evidence of retrograde movement, but

this is likely to be limited only to what may be regarded as a natural ebb after an onward movement which has been prolonged beyond its normal length, and has carried manufacturing capacity and output upward to an unprecedented degree. But the very cessation of the unusual growth experienced in the last few years will itself cause considerable readjustment of business affairs, and particularly among the railways where the development proceeds along certain limited and definable paths.

There is no reason to expect that this anticipated diminution of traffic will extend beyond a natural reaction. A slackening in the traffic movement might, indeed, be regarded as a not unmixed evil, on the ground that abnormal conditions are disarranging and will lead to uneconomic conditions. This factor exists in any business, but has special force in the railway service. The Pennsylvania, for instance, is today moving its reduced volume of freight, as compared with that of a year ago, with much greater relative economy and with better results for its shippers than was the case last January, when it was struggling with traffic congestion. Railway managers welcome a reasonable let-up in the pressure of freight. The railways continue busy, though without the feverish activity that existed in December and January last. The extreme pressure of that period had many drawbacks from the standpoint of the railways. It meant an overtaking of men and machinery, which was, in some respects, nearly disastrous. One company, for instance, which increased its traffic by 10 per cent. in 1903, had to pay in settlement of damages and claims on account of wrecks upward of \$1,500,000, a sum equal to half its dividend disbursements. Another company's expenses under this head amounted to over \$1,000,000, and the list might be indefinitely extended. These heavy payments were in large part the outcome of the exceptional strain on men and machinery through the enormous increase in the volume of traffic. A more normal movement will afford opportunity for a general overhauling for repairs. Despite the lavish expenditures for improvements in the last few years, the railways have been doing a business in excess of their facilities, and in 1903 their operations showed that this larger volume of traffic was not bringing in any proportionate increase in the profits.

This was clearly apparent, not only in the current monthly statements as published by the railways during the year, but even more strikingly in the details of their operating statistics, as shown in their annual reports for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. It will be sufficient

to set forth here the changes in earnings as they are available. If the Interstate Commerce Commission figures for the fiscal year to June 30 last are accepted, railway gross earnings per mile in that year were \$9,382, and operating expenses \$6,197. These increases over the 1902 figures were, respectively, of \$757 in gross revenues, and of \$620 in operating expenses, while in net earnings the gain was \$169. But in the previous year, with a gain of \$638 in gross per mile, or \$119 less than reported for last year,

the expansion in expenses was only \$392, or \$228 less than in the past year; and the gain of \$246 in net earnings per mile then reported was \$77 per mile more than obtained in 1903, with its higher reported gain in net receipts. This tendency in expenses to unduly expand can be further studied in the following table of gross and net earnings of a group of railroads in 1903, and the gains in net and gross receipts in that year and as reported for the same roads in the preceding year:

	Gross earnings in 1903.	Net earnings in 1903.	Increase in gross in 1903.	Increase in net in 1903.	Increase in gross in 1902.	Increase in net in 1902.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	\$62,350,397	\$23,913,287	\$3,215,312	*\$1,312,530	\$4,660,263	\$3,013,940
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.....	63,449,633	23,379,670	5,557,138	2,994,159	4,063,630	2,221,297
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	43,957,373	15,836,846	6,454,319	1,750,933	6,647,850	1,976,537
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	16,711,602	5,658,879	187,223	*467,007	1,152,837	320,225
Chicago & Alton Railway Company.....	10,071,092	3,445,897	845,353	244,077	189,084	239,167
Chicago Great Western Railway.....	7,823,191	2,184,064	273,502	124,434	535,827	81,884
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	47,662,738	16,064,563	2,049,613	648,334	3,244,112	1,561,576
Chicago & Northwestern.....	49,842,781	16,582,668	3,198,659	*65,811	3,545,534	769,890
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	20,390,762	4,721,331	1,673,690	*250,820	839,582	*149,700
Erie Railroad.....	45,890,413	15,904,655	4,935,979	2,467,320	1,792,131	2,022,506
Great Northern Railway Company.....	40,785,647	20,708,818	4,722,390	2,465,736	7,681,506	5,735,823
Illinois Central Railroad.....	45,186,077	13,488,121	4,365,047	681,431	3,920,570	1,748,022
Louisville & Nashville Railroad.....	35,449,378	11,478,565	4,737,120	1,688,746	2,690,050	20,646
Northern Pacific Railway Company.....	46,142,105	22,110,012	4,734,725	2,011,046	8,826,396	4,178,126
Norfolk & Western.....	21,160,675	8,463,245	3,608,470	1,047,268	1,373,136	1,022,665
Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	12,156,928	3,715,832	1,088,450	*22,846	642,199	713,820
Southern Railway Company.....	42,354,060	11,364,920	4,641,812	499,509	3,051,766	548,554
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	24,289,510	8,413,534	2,668,628	265,122	2,296,604	234,020
Union Pacific Railroad.....	51,075,189	22,327,073	3,574,900	386,920	3,962,098	2,990,017
Wabash Railroad.....	21,140,829	5,325,167	2,087,336	119,109	1,499,028	403,637
New York Central & Hudson River.....	77,605,778	24,146,464	6,701,909	106,085	4,570,757	295,484
Kansas City Southern Railway Company.....	6,010,459	1,651,649	559,588	*183,095	697,805	480,900

\* Decrease.

The proportionate lessening railway profits in 1903 is sufficiently indicated in the above figures. The comparison may be carried further by show-

ing the changes in gross and net earnings in the first six months of 1903 and 1902, as appended in the table below:

	1903 Increase in gross, 6 months.	1903 Increase in net, 6 months.	1902 Increase in gross, 6 months.	1902 Increase in net, 6 months.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	\$9,950,200	\$ 545,700	\$8,274,400	\$2,635,100
New York Central.....	5,592,102	3,834,053	1,068,553	*111,422
Erie.....	4,171,175	1,948,078	*196,475	799,830
Canadian Pacific.....	3,836,965	1,185,588	3,033,343	325,335
Baltimore & Ohio.....	3,391,149	2,224,271	1,500,688	.....
Illinois Central.....	2,943,090	851,584	1,742,241	472,864
Missouri Pacific.....	2,915,230	1,180,506	480,360	*763,274
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	2,766,742	*454,778	563,921	*320,692
Louisville & Nashville.....	2,420,352	702,918	1,375,439	326,411
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	2,396,514	*766,110	742,621	620,427
Norfolk & Western.....	2,241,954	727,242	927,688	647,233
Southern Railway.....	2,176,577	240,145	1,135,301	112,382
Union Pacific System.....	1,994,238	.....	1,865,287	1,185,089
St. Louis & San Francisco (C. & E. I.).....	1,932,848	732,113	1,079,237	*616,305
Central of New Jersey.....	1,884,963	833,314	*667,780	*943,796
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	1,414,185	.....	108,527	*189,417
Boston & Maine.....	1,394,423	107,004	595,169	140,647
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	1,267,894	133,044	1,251,116	347,720
Wabash.....	1,164,260	.....	638,085	.....
Southern Pacific System.....	1,127,257	*864,298	1,291,343	*1,165,425
New York, Ontario & Western.....	1,119,350	643,070	*407,330	*395,732
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	1,077,075	348,986	630,156	267,916
Atlantic Coast Line.....	848,184	578,245	501,051	620,131
Duluth, Missabe & Northern.....	190,598	11,328	628,849	571,871

\* Decrease.

For the six months from January 1 to June 30 last, the increase in gross earnings of railways reporting their revenues, for the period,

was \$90,200,000, or 14 per cent., but the increase in expenses was 16 per cent., reducing the gain in net earnings to \$19,800,000, or 10

per cent. But these figures include the returns of the anthracite coal carrying companies, which had exceptionally large gains. Eliminating the figures of this group, the remaining railways show an increase for the half year of \$77,600,000 in gross, and of only \$10,860,000 in net earnings.

Will 1904, with a possible loss in traffic, change the character of railway reports and perhaps bring about decreases in revenues? The question is an open one, but there are certain reasons for believing that, even though traffic holds only the 1903 level, or recedes, the railways can keep up their net profits.

More recent statements of earnings show, in even larger degree, the progress of this undue expansion in expenses. For October, the railways whose statements are available, show an increase of \$7,500,000 in gross earnings, but a gain of only \$680,000 in net receipts. These figures exclude the returns of the anthracite coal companies whose reports compare with the period of the anthracite coal miners' strike a year ago and, therefore, do not afford a fair basis of comparison as to the changes affecting railway operations in general. These higher operating costs in the 1903 fiscal year, as well as for later months, have been due to the higher prices of fuel, which is the largest single item of expenditure on most railways; to the increased prices of other materials and supplies; higher prices paid to nearly all classes of employees; excessive damage claims, in very large part due to the overstrained condition of men and machinery; to traffic congestion, which has involved extraordinary expense and uneconomical operation, and to lessened labor efficiency despite the higher wages paid.

The question arises, what will be the course of railway profits when traffic and revenues fall off, if the level of profits is maintained so indifferently with revenues showing enhancement? Will the position of conservative investors be jeopardized? Will the holders of securities have to face anything like the trying experiences of the early nineties, when such heavy sacrifices of capital had to be made? To all this it may be alleged that the position of the railways generally, both as to financial resources and physical condition, which signifies economical operation under normal conditions, was never so strong as at the present time, and that the railways will be able to pass through a far more serious curtailment of revenue and traffic than seems likely from any signs now observable, without serious impairment of their capital obligations. The earning power which has been developed by most of the rail-

ways is ample, where it has been fortified by the appropriations for improvement and betterment work out of the large surplus earnings of the last few years of prosperity, to continue present interest and divided payments. The railways entered the disastrous period which began about 1893 with capital obligations heavily enlarged by construction of an immense mileage of new lines largely along competitive through routes across undeveloped territory, which had absorbed all their available resources, and had left nothing toward the improvement of the old portions of their property. In one year alone,—in 1897,—upward of 13,000 miles of railway were built in this country; in the five years from 1896 to 1890, more than 38,000 miles of new railway were built,—an increase of about 30 per cent. in mileage, although the gain in the number of tons carried per mile of road in this period was hardly 12 per cent. The increase in the capital stock outstanding was about \$640,000,000, or about 16 per cent.; and in outstanding funded debt about \$1,319,000,000, or very nearly 30 per cent. Between 1897 and 1902, the outstanding funded capital stock has increased by about \$470,000,000, or about 8 per cent.; and outstanding funded debt by about \$904,000,000, or 16 per cent.; while the increase in freight movement had been 60 per cent., and in the passenger movement about 66 per cent.

A large proportion of the increase in funded debt in the later period was brought about in 1902, and too much of it consisted in the conversion of stock liabilities into fixed interest-bearing debt. It was the excess of this tendency which brought about the changes in railway finance in 1903. But railway development has been so substantial since 1897, and so much of the new railway capital which has been raised, supplemented by appropriation of current revenues, has been utilized in the improvement of the properties and supplying additional transportation facilities, rather than in the construction of new mileage, that the railway position is most sound, and on a very different basis from any that has prevailed at any former period of falling traffic. There has been too much railway financing in the last year or two, but the working of inexorable conditions has now minimized the influence of this exploitation of financiers, and the beginning of the new year finds the practical railway-operating managers in influence and control, rather than the banker. They may be relied on to develop the earning capacity of the properties in their charge, and to increase and preserve the equity of the owners; and new issues of capital will be more limited than of late. The promise is that the causes

which have increased expenses in 1903 will be gradually adjusted in the coming year, and that at its close it will be found that railway profits have been, at least, maintained at as high a level

as of late, by the working out of economies in transportation service to a degree which it has not been possible under the abnormal conditions of the past year.

### III.—GOOD CROPS AND GOOD TIMES IN THE WEST.

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

ONE day during the past autumn, a dweller on the prairies drew from the country bank a little nest-egg of two hundred dollars that had been there for half a decade.

"I'm going to stay," he remarked to the cashier. "That money has been saved until we were sure that the West suited us. It does. When I left Pennsylvania I determined to put aside enough to take us back any time in ten years. We don't want to go back now."

It was a typical sentiment, the outcome of trial, and it has been expressed in similar terms by multitudes who have sought prosperity—and found it.

In the recent history of the vast granary of the nation—the West—one fact stands out vividly: the day of speculation and experiment has passed away; substantial business progress, based on plans of permanency, has succeeded it. This great underlying feature of the plains region, which means so much for any section, is potent with promise. It meant a great deal when the Western people ceased talking about going "back East" and began to invite their Eastern friends to visit them. It was all the difference between the nomad and the landlord.

Beginning with 1897, the West has harvested the full biblical measure of richness. The past autumn has been the test of the substance of its prosperity. The trial proved how solid are the foundations of its financial strength, and how independent it is of the fluctuations affecting more speculative sections.

"What do the bankers of the small towns think of the Eastern financial flurry?" was asked of the owner and manager of a country bank two hundred miles west of the Missouri River.

"They don't think," was the quick reply. "They have little interest in the matter. They do not own any of the watered stocks, and are not influenced by the depreciation in values. The country banker of the West is the most independent person on earth at the present time."

This is a representative instance. The bankers of the smaller towns of the West have watched the market surprises of the East as interested onlookers. In larger towns and in cities, where the sympathy with other money

centers is strong, a greater concern has prevailed,—there the bankers read the papers eagerly and curtailed their loans when news came of trust company embarrassments.

Out of the seven good years have come to the West two things,—notable financial power, and, frequently, an extreme estimate of the position in which it is thus placed.

The first is unquestionable. It is real, positive, tangible. The bank deposits, the canceled mortgages, the new investments, prove it. At the beginning of the period, mortgage foreclosures were on every district-court docket west of the Missouri River; now there are few counties that have had a foreclosure in two years. A Chicago investor, representing a large corporation, remarked the other day: "I have placed six million dollars through agents in the Dakotas and Nebraska and have not lost a dollar."

Seven years ago, the safety line for loans in Kansas was the Sixth principal meridian, which runs through the east-central portion. This year, of the thirty-five counties that produced one million or more bushels of wheat each, only two lie wholly east of that line; two others have a third of their territory on the sunrise side,—the remainder of the wheat belt extends westward, some of it within one county of the Colorado border. In counties of that territory over four hundred and fifty bushels for every person was produced.

These things of themselves count for prosperity, and the visible manifestation has been interesting. Seven years ago, banks were chiefly at the county seats and large towns. Now scarcely a town of four hundred people exists in the West where there is not a bank. In the county seats where were two banks with small deposits now are four or five, each with more deposits than both the old institutions combined could show. While the number of banks has practically doubled, the deposits last September reached their high-water mark, the surplus and undivided profits likewise showing a most flattering condition. The Western bank that pays less than 15 per cent. dividends is the exception.

The reduction of indebtedness has come along with the other signs of prosperity. Every mort-



gage has written in it an agreement on the part of the mortgagee that he will accept part or all of the principal in multiples of \$100 at the time of any interest payment,—it must have that or the loan cannot be made.

"That man dislikes me," remarked a North Dakota farmer of a leading citizen the other day. "I borrowed three thousand dollars of him for five years and paid it off in two,—he has been cross ever since."

In 1896, a Chicago investment journal said: "We have come in contact with a gentleman who is trying to sell county bonds—6 per cent. gold bonds—in a prosperous county. He has learned that he might as well try to sell stock in an irrigating scheme on the planet Mars as to dispose of securities that carry on their face the name of Kansas." Within four years over \$5,000,000 of such Kansas bonds had been refunded at from 4 to 4½ per cent., and a dozen bond houses had agents scouring the State for more. Practically every bond issued in boom times in Nebraska and Kansas, capable of refunding, has been reissued at a saving of from 2 to 3 per cent.

All this does not mean that there is no more indebtedness in the West. New generations are coming on the stage; new enterprises are being developed; new territory is being opened through the adaptation of new farming methods to the existing conditions. It all takes money,—but the fact that the West can meet its obligations whenever they become due, lends buoyancy to its undertakings. It is, too, building up a Western loan fund that is having an effect on interest rates and brings the people into closer relations. Time was when the man wishing to borrow a few hundred dollars was forced to make application through an agent, have his application sent East and wait until there was approval by some Eastern capitalist. Now the chances are that his neighbor can help him out; or, if not directly, the local bank or loan agent can bring him in touch with the man who has money to invest and who will take the loan. In other words, the West is building up a loan fund of its own that is capable of filling a large place in its financial economy, and which at times overflows the local demand.

This does not mean that the West is independent of the East, or that it is not using millions of Eastern money. The farm mortgages are numerous and always will be, for new homes are ever being established, and new generations are seeking to extend their operations. The large life insurance companies are, however, through their loan departments, doing the greater part of this business. They have

learned that, rightly placed, the Western farm loan is one of the safest of depositories for trust funds. Eastern capital is developing the oil, gas, coal, and mining fields. Only the bigoted and narrow-minded see reason for separation between East and West, even though the West is now in a situation where the flurries of the Eastern stock markets affect it less than in the previous decade.

A merchant came into the office of a Western country paper and asked to see the New York dailies.

"What do you want them for?" inquired the editor, curious to know the motive for the close scanning of the pages.

"I want to see how things are coming on at that end. Let me tell you one thing: we have got to run this country right at both ends if we want to win."

That is the sentiment of the well-informed Westerner after having come in touch with real prosperity himself. When he was in hard straits he thought the men of wealth did nothing but live at ease,—and he howled for the destruction of the "money power" and indulged in strange and weird kinds of politics; now he has money of his own, and finds that he has to work about as hard to keep it as he did to earn it. He appreciates the obligations of being a capitalist, and is cautious about tinkering with the currency.

The presence of local funds in the West not only permits of more economical management of agricultural and manufacturing enterprises, but it is being used for the development of the newer regions of Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and the Pacific Northwest. Oklahoma has 600,000 people,—half of them have moved there in the past five years. Southern papers tell of 75,000 Northern farmers settled between New Orleans and Corpus Christi in that time, taking up 3,000,000 acres of farm land, of which 80,000 is raising rice at good profits. Homeseekers' excursions of from 500 to 1,000 people going to the Southwest are not uncommon. It is estimated that Washington has gained 450,000 in population in two years. Idaho and Montana have had large immigration, and their prosperity, including the per capita of their bank deposits, is marvelous.

During the middle nineties immigration practically ceased. Then it was slowly resumed, rising three years ago into a steady tide that has taken half a million people annually across the Mississippi and into the Northwest,—the best class of settlers, families that traveled on first-class tickets and ate in dining cars. They have poured in a ceaseless stream through the St. Paul, Omaha, and Kansas City gateways. They

have bought out thousands of partly or fully improved farms and have added to the wealth of communities. Practically, every acre of land in the middle West has doubled in value since 1898.

What has become of those who sold out? Moved on to yet newer homes. They have settled Oklahoma, divided the great ranches of the Texas Panhandle into smaller holdings, occupied the irrigated valleys of Colorado, developed the Dakotas, and pushed over the mountains to the rich acres of the Pacific Northwest. It is an unending procession of homeseekers, and it continues to-day with as regular a movement as it possessed three years ago. It is one of the great factors in the West's later development.

That these conditions of approximate financial independence have in some instances fostered an exaggerated estimate of the West's business position is manifest from the most cursory reading of the newspapers of prairie towns. They overflow with what might be called a "Western jingoism" that demonstrates the enthusiastic loyalty of the editors to their communities' interests, but at times proceeds upon a theory that would not stand the test of close analysis. It is very commendable to declare that "the West asks no odds of the East," and "we hope all the Eastern corporations will go to smash—the West doesn't care;" but with these things coming to pass there would be small market for the abundant production of the Western farm and ranch.

The publication, last summer, of advertisements offering "commercial paper" to farmers was heralded as a great tribute to the West's financial supremacy! Probably not a farmer ever bought a dollar's worth,—and very few banks have done so since midsummer. The West was quick to see the necessity of retrenchment and caution. Get-rich-quick plans did not appeal to the Western investor. As Western people travel more, as they go back East and see in every little town some manufacturing enterprise giving employment to the laborers and creating wealth for the community, they bring broader views into the West, and there is passing away the old-time idea of producing raw material only. The manufacturing era is to be next on the Western stage, and its coming will mean a better realization of the ideal financial independence than the production of bumper crops, seven in a series, can possibly accomplish.

The West closes the year in a waiting attitude. It has had an unique season. It raised wheat, but the railroads have been unable to furnish cars to get it to market until midwinter. It raised corn, but the cattle market has been so demoralized by various causes,—the farmers say

the packers' combine is most to blame,—that there is little encouragement for heavy investment in this usual form of money-making. The mills have had long delays in obtaining grain and longer waits in getting flour to Eastern markets, tying up their money at both ends, and thus requiring larger capital for transactions than ever before. This was also true of most forms of manufacturing, and the West has had larger capital working than ordinary conditions would demand. The year ends with bank deposits decreased, compared with autumn, in the accounts of both industrial and farming classes, with loans expanded and brisk demand for capital. Investments in land have called for liberal portions of the farmers' savings, and the upward flow of income has encouraged generous expenditures in other things, which account for additional amounts.

Ten years ago, when there came a financial crisis, the West owed millions to the East that it could not pay. The East needed the money and demanded its own. Now the West owes less to the East and, such as it is, the East does not ask it, because, under the present conditions in the West, these investments are better than those made in the East.

For five months the West has been gathering its energies. It has been conserving its possessions,—not because anything had happened to it, but in order that nothing might happen. This was sense. Had it done so fifteen years ago, it would be farther ahead to-day. It is not because it has rural delivery, telephones, and consolidated schools that it has done this,—they and other attendants of modern farm life are but incidents, the outgrowth of experience in farming, of adaptation of crops to climate, of development of irrigation and consequent conquering of new territory. Plenty of money has been available for carrying on its established affairs,—but it was chary of speculative, new ventures.

In other words, the West's financial interests have become conservative, and they will continue so until there is a certainty of the national business revival to which it confidently looks forward. It believes that with substantial prosperity from Indiana to California, and from North Dakota to the Rio Grande, there must be such basis for business activity as cannot help influencing for good the entire country. It realizes that it has much to learn. Not all its bankers are trained financiers,—but they do not propose to make any mistakes by overreaching their credit. This sentiment, this influence, exerted over so vast and productive a territory, means confidence and future good times. The coming six months will be marked by caution,

but they will see no diminution in the West's steady progress as exemplified in its improvement and development of present possessions.

Such are some of the West's financial conditions to-day. Wider knowledge of possibilities, firmer grasp of opportunities and richer resources, mark it than at any time in its history. Long ago, it passed the stage where its margin of advantage was small; its head is well above water and its stroke firm and confident. It is

not an empire by itself, nor do those who are most influential in its management consider it so. Their sympathy with the East and South is comprehensive, and they recognize the interdependence of all sections to a greater degree than ever.

The West has broadened, expanded, and matured with the past seven years,—it is to be reckoned with as a financial equal of the older portions of the nation, but not as an antagonist.

#### IV.—THE PROMISE OF 1904 FOR TRADE IN GENERAL.

BY F. W. HAWTHORNE.

IT does not require a deep digging into the lowest strata of the present industrial and trade situation, an exhaustive search for the heart of it, to discover signs that it holds out a discouraging prospect for a realization of the hopes of our financial and commercial pessimists. If a consensus of intelligent observation could be had, as the old year comes to its close, there would almost unquestionably be a quite general agreement that in the past year and a half or more this country has been passing through—and is still engaged in—a sort of balancing process, a wholly unpremeditated effort, of course, but nevertheless a plainly discernible one, to learn exactly where it is "at." The process is not unaccompanied with some slight shocks and surprises here and there, but these appear not only to be steadily decreasing in number, but also to be losing whatever of violence or intensity they may have possessed. We are gradually, but surely, finding our financial and industrial level, and the chances just at present seem to be increasingly against the recurrence of anything like a crisis within at least a decade and a half from that of 1893. The signs point rather to a continuance of the steadying process, with no marked trend either to increased prosperity or to depression.

The reasons? They are not far to seek. To begin with, the present period, immediately succeeding the most remarkable expansion in industry and trade that the world has ever witnessed, is in most of its aspects wholly unlike any other following a previous period of prosperity in our national history of more than a century and a quarter. A close study of the situation discloses only a very few, comparatively, of the conditions that traditionally betoken a commercial slump, or even a gradual sagging off, from the high levels of business prosperity.

There have been six distinctly marked periods of depression here in the United States,—those which reached their climaxes approximately in 1814, 1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893; a disturbance not quite so marked or of so long duration occurred in 1884, but it hardly attained the dimensions of what is known in our financial parlance as a "panic;" still, persons who recall acutely the incidents following the Grant & Ward failure in New York City may be inclined to class that period with the other six. It would obviously be unprofitable in these enlightened times to consider seriously the theories that have come down to us regarding the periodicity of hard times. Two centuries and a half ago,—it may, however, be permissible to note,—Sir William Petty wrote: "The medium of seven years, or rather of so many years as make up the cycle within which Dearth and Plenties make their revolution, doth give the ordinary rent of the land in Corn." John Stuart Mill has set the recurrence of panics at periods approximately ten years apart, the intervening three-year stretches being designated consecutively as the "post-panic" period, the "middle" or revival period, and then the "speculative" period. And in our own day, also, Professor Jevons has argued interestingly, if not convincingly, as to the influence of sun-spots on harvests primarily, and so indirectly on industrial and trade conditions. There are not wanting among thoughtful persons to-day those who hold to the hallucination of the ten-year periodicity of panics, and the pessimists who predict a crisis as "about due" we have always with us. Unquestionably, not a few intelligent business men halfway expect "hard times" in the very near future for no better reason than that it appears to be about time for them to come around again. They have no substantial grounds for any such belief or anticipation, however.

## NO EUROPEAN LOANS TO BE CALLED.

Apart from the rather abnormally healthful and stable conditions incident to bountiful crops of cereals, to activity in the iron and steel trade, and to a remarkable sustentation of railroad earnings,—“abnormal,” in the sense that conditions like these are not ordinarily looked for in periods closely following the top-levels of trade expansion and great prosperity,—there are other features in the present situation that forcibly discredit the forecasts of the alarmists, some of a positive, others of a negative nature. At the outset, let us note one of the most strikingly significant of the latter :

For half a century or more, the period just preceding every panic,—the advent of “dull times” in this country,—has been marked by the calling in of European loans previously placed here. That was the case in 1857 and in 1873, and most distinctively so in 1893. The outward movement of gold at that time, representing the withdrawal of foreign investments from the United States, began as early as 1891. It was intensified far beyond its volume in previous crises from various causes, chiefly a widespread apprehension abroad that this nation was preparing to put its monetary system on the silver standard. In 1903, that danger-signal was not in evidence. It cannot be put out, because we have so generally paid up all of our indebtedness abroad that practically nothing remains to-day in the nature of loans for the Europeans to call. The “boot is on the other leg” now. Europe is actually exporting gold to the United States in large volume,—not in the form of investments or loans (as just prior to the crisis of 1837, when the Bank of the United States alone borrowed \$20,000,000), but in payment of her debts to us. Happily, too, our monetary system is on so substantial a basis that, even were we heavily indebted to the United Kingdom and the Continent to-day, there would undoubtedly be no disposition there to force the payment of the coin. While this feature of the situation, as already indicated, is a negative one, it is still one of the most inspiring of all when analytically considered.

## SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF A DECADE.

In this connection, it is important to recall that in the year 1902 foreign loans in this country, together with our commitments to Europe in other directions, reached an aggregate indebtedness approximating \$500,000,000; that all this has now been discharged, practically “wiped out,” except in merely nominal amounts that never disappear wholly from the reckoning ;

and that in the closing month of 1903 the United States was importing gold at the average rate of about \$7,000,000 a week. In 1892, the year just preceding the last “panic,” our gold imports and exports both approximated very closely to \$50,000,000, the excess of exports over imports being only \$298,000; but by June 30, 1893,—so great had become the drain on us from Europe,—we had imported only about \$22,000,000, while the export movement of gold had reached the enormous aggregate of \$108,922,975, the export balance against us being almost \$87,000,000 for the twelvemonth,—the highest in the thirteen-year period since 1891. The outgo in the closing months of 1892 plainly foreshadowed a financial crisis.

Exactly the reverse is now true. While in 1898 the excess of our gold imports over exports was almost \$105,000,000, the balance was \$3,693,000 against us in 1900; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, we imported \$66,000,000 of gold and exported \$53,000,000, the import excess in our favor approximating \$13,000,000; last year,—the fiscal period ended June 30, 1902,—the gold imports were \$52,021,254, against \$48,568,950 of exports, a balance of about three and a half millions in our favor; on June 30, 1903, the account stood almost even,—only \$108,468 in excess of exports over imports. For the eleven months of the calendar year closed with November 30, 1903, our imports of gold stood at \$48,027,051, against \$42,882,178 in exports,—an increase of more than \$6,000,000 over the record for the corresponding months a year ago, and an excess above the exports approximating \$5,200,000. With such a condition confronting him a panic-prognosticator would be hard pushed indeed for basic material.

## THE PROSPECT OF GOLD PRODUCTION.

No survey of the business outlook can consistently exclude the production of gold as a factor in determining what is in store for our trade, for it is the metal most commonly employed, the world over, as a basis for currency. Albeit a great increase in the world's production of gold may sometimes operate to bring on “panics” and all their concomitants, by supplying the means for wild-cat enterprises and inordinate speculation, it is now quite generally agreed among economists that the steadily increasing production of the metal tends, on the whole, to delay the approach of commercial depression and to materially lessen the extent of it when it does come. For the calendar year 1899 the world's output of gold was 14,937,775 fine ounces, valued at \$306,724,100,—the largest yearly production in the long history of the gold-mining



industry. Owing chiefly to the Boer War affecting operations in the Transvaal, the output fell off in 1900 to 12,315,135 ounces, valued at \$254,576,300; the production in 1901 rose to 12,740,746 ounces, valued at \$263,374,700; it was still higher in 1902,—an aggregate of 14,313,660 ounces, valued at \$295,889,000. Of this total the United States furnished 3,870,000 ounces, valued at \$80,000,000, or about 27 per cent. of it. On the highest authority, it is now estimated that the world's gold production of 1903 will considerably exceed that of the record year 1899, although the South Africa mines have not as yet equaled their output of that year, but are steadily approaching it. With that maximum attained—or perhaps exceeded—and with the present marked increase in the Alaska product continuing, the prospect is that in 1904 the world will add something like \$315,000,000 or \$320,000,000 to its present store of gold. That prospect can hardly be interpreted as bemoaning the approach of a crisis in our financial and industrial affairs. It holds out no inviting morsel for the trade pessimist, surely.

#### SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE COAL TRADE.

Take the anthracite coal trade as another illustration of a rather hopeful outlook. The tone of that market is a decidedly cheerful one. To be sure, the steady cold weather in the middle weeks of December served very materially to quicken the demand from all consuming points, but the amount of anthracite going forward to market had been steadily increasing for many weeks prior to that period,—the shipments for November showing a total of rising 4,000,000 tons; the aggregate for the eleven months being about 55,100,000 tons. Prices under this demand pressure remained unchanged,—this steadiness being a most hopeful sign and a feature of the trade in marked contrast with that of a year ago, the big strike period. The anthracite deliveries for 1903 will unquestionably show an aggregate exceeding 60,000,000 tons,—the highest on record in the history of the industry,—and it would not be surprising if the figures were to disclose shipments of 62,000,000 tons. To compare this with the 1902 output would be valueless from a trade standpoint, for the labor disturbances of that year operated to make the shipments abnormally low in volume. Comparison with the deliveries of 1901, however, shows an increase of nearly 7,000,000 tons in favor of 1903, and of over 12,000,000 tons from the anthracite output of 1899, which was 47,665,000 tons, and held the high record up to that time.

The fact is that the forced recourse to the use of bituminous coal in 1902 did not eventuate,

as was quite generally predicted, in a permanent employment of that fuel. Manufacturers have gone back to anthracite along with the consumers for domestic purposes, and the largely increased demand in the closing months of the year indicated a generally healthy condition of mill industries, in the East especially.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT IN OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Let us examine briefly the foreign trade of the United States. Is there nothing significant in the November record, the latest at hand? The mid-December Government report on our foreign commerce for the previous month discloses merchandise exports of \$160,455,590 in value, against imports of \$77,061,806,—the highest November export record in our commercial history and the largest monthly exports on record, with the exception of October, 1900, when they amounted to \$163,389,680. The excess of exports is also the second largest in the country's history, the excess in October, 1900, being \$92,758,646, while last month's was \$83,393,784. The nearest approach to last month's excess (with the exception of October, 1900) was in December, 1898, when exports exceeded imports to the amount of \$82,711,455. Of course, the cotton shipments, abnormal in value, had much to do with this, and to that extent,—the cotton export increase for the two months of October and November alone being \$50,786,000 over the corresponding months in 1902,—they discount the significance of the export trade movement and raise at the same time some new questions that tend to complicate the situation somewhat. But there is nothing dispiriting in it, as a whole, from any point of view.

#### SILVER, THE TRUSTS, AND THE TARIFF.

To attempt to disguise the fact that there are some distinct signs of lessened industrial and commercial activity abroad, and therefore of reduced purchasing power, would be futile. These indications are in chief evidence, too, among some of our best foreign customers.

The country's monetary system has been freed of the weaknesses that marked it in the periods preceding the crises of 1873 and 1893, and although it is still far short of perfect, it is an element in the situation inducing stability and promoting world-wide confidence in our commercial soundness and our financial integrity.

The consolidation of great industrial, financial, transportation, and other enterprises in recent years, despite the objectionable features or positive evils that they may have projected, has been in the main a steadying influence in our affairs, checking over-production, minimizing ruinous

competition, and so limiting and concentrating control as to eliminate many of the weak elements in the old system. There is little menace in the "trusts" at present.

Of the two issues in national elections that have operated most disastrously on American trade in the recent past, the free coinage of silver and the tariff, the former is as dead as a coffin nail; the latter is not likely to cut any considerable figure in the campaign of 1904. It was unquestionably a potent factor in precipitating the "panic" of 1893 by reason of the widespread uncertainty as to just what would be done with the McKinley law. The coming contest over the Presidency can hardly be said to menace business beyond the customary absorption of popular interest that it temporarily involves.

#### THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The conditions surrounding organized labor have been increasingly a menace to our national prosperity for nearly two years past. They are still an ugly factor in the industrial situation. In spots, they portend serious disaster. Nowhere is there a feeling of perfect security against the possibility of an imposition of the vicious policies that have too generally blackened the records of the trade-unions during the greater part of 1903. They are the most conspicuous "black spots" on the orb of our industrial system, and the worst of it is that they are likely to continue there. There are two offsetting considerations, however, that serve to lessen the danger; the "boom" period having attained and passed its maximum intensity, and industrial conditions generally being now approximately normal, strikes are not so likely to succeed as at a time when employers deemed yielding the shortest cut to peace and continued activity; and this ought to act as a deterrent on the leaders of organized labor in their policy of aggression. Labor agitators cannot be depended upon to act the part of caution and far-sightedness. The other factor operating to quiet fears is the movement among American employers for general organization in order the better to defend themselves against the encroachments of unionism. Taken together, these two considerations constitute a bright spot in the rather dark labor horizon. They tend to minimize the danger, but they are far from eliminating it.

#### THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

To summarize, the hopeful features in the business outlook appear to far outnumber and to surpass in importance the dispiriting ones, If one potent factor in the former category were

still to be added, the expansion of popular education among the American masses might be named as a beneficent influence in our industrial and commercial life almost immeasurable, although commonly left out of the reckoning; incidentally, the spread of technical and special education in recent years is clearly a sustaining and steadying force in it.

"All the perplexities, confusions, and distresses in America," wrote John Adams to Thomas Jefferson in 1787, "arise not from defects in their Constitution or confederation, not from want of honor or virtue, so much as from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit, and circulation." And that always delightful financier-essayist who gave us "Lombard Street" more than thirty years ago, Walter Bagehot, searching for a chief cause for commercial crises and industrial depressions, was not so very far away from John Adams when he said: "Aristotle, who was not in trade, imagined that money is barren; and barren it is to quiet ladies, rural clergymen, and country misers. But one thing is certain,—that at particular times a great many stupid persons have a great deal of stupid money, and they don't know what to do with it. Thus cash accumulates in the hands of a lot of 'grandmothers' who have no knowledge of business, but possess only the faculty of saving. When this 'blind capital' gets particularly large and craving, it is bound to get devoured at any cost,—and there you have the starting of a genuine 'panic.' My remedy? Here it is: Not to allow any man to have a hundred pounds who cannot prove to the satisfaction of the lord chancellor that he knows what to do with a hundred pounds."

This Bagehot proposition is not so impracticable and absurd as it might appear at first blush. Ignorance has ever been a chief cause of most business failures and commercial collapses. There is a growing popular conviction that the more educated men enter business life, the more intelligently, safely, successfully, and soundly will business be conducted; and that belief is bearing fruit already in the increasing care with which parents study their boys' early tastes and capabilities, and in the increasing number and success of institutions of learning that aim to breed boys for business and to turn out future "captains of industry." Education,—no matter how "liberal," how technical, how special, how broad,—must inevitably lead to a more intelligent, a more scientific, direction of productive energy and the conduct of trade. As that happens, failures must decrease in number and importance, and a by no means inconsiderable cause of financial panics be thus gradually removed.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

THE menace of war in the far East between Russia and Japan continues to attract the attention of review writers. Dr. Dillon's "Foreign Affairs" in the December *Contemporary* are chiefly Russo-Japanese affairs. Dr. Dillon does not believe in the alleged imminence of armed conflict. He speaks of "the recent acute stage of a chronic quarrel," and declares that the danger has receded, if not vanished.

Dr. Dillon thinks that the Japanese will not be so foolish as to go to war, as he holds they will certainly be worsted. Peace or war, the result is inevitable in Russia gaining her ends. At the same time, he admits that Russia would at present find Japan a difficult mouthful, whereas in a year or so her position will be so much stronger that the difficulty will have disappeared.

### JAPAN'S EXISTENCE AT STAKE.

"Has Japan any chance of beating Russia on sea or land? Can she bear the strain even of a successful campaign? Can she run the risk of defeat? And it is the obvious answer to these questions which causes her statesmen to curb the vehemence of the crowd. I have talked the matter over with some of the most prominent public men of Japan, and their view is that the matter is one of ways and means: the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. Thus the Japanese land forces are admirably disciplined, fearless to the point of foolhardiness, and endowed with wonderful staying powers over and above. But their numbers are limited, while those of Russia will give out only when means of transport fail. The Japanese nation is, unfortunately, as yet only an empire in miniature. Given another fifty years with a free hand in China, Japan would hold her own against the world. To-day her very existence as a great power is at stake.

"Among the considerations which militate against a declaration of war by Japan are the want of money, the hopelessness of a single-handed onslaught on Russia, and the utter ruin which defeat would involve."

### The Bone of Contention.

Mr. R. J. Farrer contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a brief but picturesque account of his "Impressions of Korea." He lays stress upon the hatred which the Koreans feel for the Japanese, and declares that if the latter ever hold the country it will be in chains of conquest, not

in bands of loyalty. The Koreans he regards as the stupidest, and at the same time the happiest, people in the world.

### KOREAN INDIFFERENCE TO LIFE.

"The character of the Koreans is a riddle. They seem a race sovereignly indifferent to the changes and chances of this mortal life. They front life and death with the same uninterested placidity. Fate leads them onward, and they go quietly like cattle to the shambles. Little wonder that the nations of the East have always treated them like cattle. Opportunity excuses tyranny. The Korean is a fine stout fellow with plenty of vigor, who takes pleasure in wild and brutal stone fights; and yet he is also a passive, silent dolt, who will allow himself, even when in force, to be beaten, bullied, and boxed by one Japanese so small that he almost requires a stool to reach his victim's ears. The Korean is not to be moved by love nor by hate. His pleasure in life is to go with his pipe to a hill-top, and there to sit all day in an unbroken silence. His memory is long and stolid, but without result in action. At present, if he had a feeling at all, it might be resentment for the queen murdered now ten years ago.

### A SURVIVAL OF TWENTY CENTURIES.

"The Emperor of Korea has exchanged his fealty to China for a complicated slavery to most of the hotel-keepers in the remoter East. He is obsessed by a crowd of advisers to the throne, appointed by almost every European power, and recruited from every possible rank of life. He has a further taste of Western blessings in the religious massacres that from time to time threaten his security by a sanguinary convulsion between Catholic and Protestant converts, with their pastors. Such a trouble is at present going forward in the interior with a zeal that may result at any moment in a revolution. The government, as it now stands, is a pure despotism tempered by abject poverty, and by many Western notions translated into the vernacular from his Majesty's Western advisers. In the domain of finance the waste is phenomenal, and bribery on the wildest scale governs the Emperor's ministers in every department. Torture and punishment are still barbarous. Literature and art can never be said to have existed in any developed forms,—unless we make an exception in favor of the exquisite and delicate white

porcelain that is quarried occasionally from the tombs of forgotten kings. The people is as it was two thousand years ago in its contemptuous indifference to life, to well-being, and to all the resources of prosperity."

#### THE NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

**M**ORE or less confusion exists in the popular mind regarding the historical antecedents of the new-born republic of Panama. To a great degree this confusion may be dispelled by a reading of the article contributed to the *North American Review* for December by Señor Eusebio A. Morales, minister of state in the provisional government. His account of the vicissitudes through which his country has passed during the last hundred years runs as follows:

"The territory comprised in the Isthmus of Panama formed a part of the Spanish colonies in South America up to November 28, 1821. On that day, the inhabitants proclaimed their independence, and, by a spontaneous act of their own, they were incorporated in the then powerful republic of Colombia, embracing, as it did, in its vast dominions the whole extent of territory that the crown of Spain had designated under the appellatives of Viceroyalty of New Granada, Dominion or Captaincy-General of Venezuela, and Presidency of Quito.

"The Isthmians, on proclaiming their independence of the government of Spain, sought to improve their condition and to insure their future well-being; and, in becoming a part and portion of Colombia, they held in view the prospect of obtaining, without the sacrifice of their legitimate aspirations, the protection of a nation which, in the course of a long and cruel war for its independence, had given evidence that it possessed brilliant and heroic attributes.

"There prevailed then in that immense country, which was bounded on the south by Brazil and Peru, and on the east by Guyana, a system of centralized government, unfit for satisfying the aspirations or for ministering to the various needs and requirements of provinces so far apart; and, consequently, from the very birth of the republic, there were deep-thinking men and eminent politicians who ranged themselves on the side of a federal régime.

"The great republic of Colombia was dissolved in the year 1831; and from it there arose the three republics, called Venezuela, Ecuador, and New Granada. The system of centralized government remained, nevertheless, unaltered in the constitution which was adopted by the last-mentioned nation in the year 1832, and the various sections continued to bear the burden

of that system of forced uniformity, which, through inevitable reaction, carried within itself the hidden yet imminent peril of premature dissolution.

"That was the origin of the civil war that broke out, in the year 1840, in the greater number of the provinces of New Granada. The rebellious provinces denounced the constitution of 1832, and proclaimed the federation.

"The provinces of Panama and Veragua,—those, namely, into which the Isthmus was at that time divided,—proclaimed their separation from New Granada, and formed an independent and sovereign state, and by an act called the Fundamental Law of the State, passed on March 18, 1841, by the convention assembled for the purpose, ratified the separation, giving to the nation thus created the name of the state of the Isthmus, and making it a point of law that it was the irrevocable will of the Isthmians never again to be incorporated in the republic of New Granada under the centralized régime.

"The partisans of the federation were overcome, and centralism was reestablished by force throughout the country; but the conception was not extinguished; and, fourteen years later, the Congress of New Granada enacted a law whereby the state of Panama was created as an autonomous entity, with the right to govern itself, provide for its necessities, and promote its progress. This act was followed by other similar ones, and in 1858 federation was an accomplished fact throughout the country.

"The national government strove to undermine the federal organization, and by its acts provoked a revolution which obtained a definite triumph, and firmly established the federal system for the space of twenty-three years. Another civil war in 1885 was the occasion of the reestablishment of the absolute central and oppressive régime that still prevails throughout the republic of Colombia."

#### The Panama Revolution from a German Point of View.

Dr. von Halle, writing in *Die Woche* for November 14, sums up the outcome of the revolution as follows: "The Stars and Stripes will wave over the canal and protect the state of Panama. The European powers will probably regard this outcome with perfect equanimity, for some such occurrence had been anticipated, and the only result will be that the diplomatic gatherings in the European capitals will be increased by the picturesque figure of a new exotic diplomat, the representative of the new republic. The need of expansion of North American trade toward the Pacific and eastern Asia will be sat



isified, and the European commercial nations will probably, for the present at least, reap equal advantages for their traffic with the western coast of the continent. The creation of a great public highway under American auspices is politically important, chiefly for England, and in a lesser degree for the other nations having interests in American waters and the point of transit there. It is least important for us, since we neither possess nor desire American colonies. In virtue of these occurrences, however, the distrust of the Spanish-American countries toward the imperialistic tendencies of the United States, and their objection to the latter's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, will be increased. But the North Americans will care little for this distrust, since it is one of the strong points of the Monroe Doctrine that it gives free hand to the United States in its dealings with those small South American states."

#### WILL THE UNITED STATES ABSORB MEXICO?

AFTER tracing rapidly the history of Mexico under Spanish domination, and showing how the Spanish influence is still active among the people, "more than 80 per cent. of whom are Indians or people of mixed blood," Mr. Walter F. McCaleb, in the January *Munsey's*, describes the present political and economic conditions of Mexico, and concludes from them that "a century hence we may confidently expect to see it in the hands of Americans,—commercially if not politically." Mr. McCaleb outlines concisely the story of the American commercial invasion of Mexico.

"More than four hundred millions of American dollars are invested in the mines and pastures of our southern neighbor. Her railways are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the two leading systems—the Mexican Central and the National of Mexico—having no less than five thousand miles of trackage.

"Already Mexico's agricultural methods have been revolutionized. The old, bent-stick plows and outlandish farm utensils, for all the world like those of ancient Egypt, are being replaced by iron and steel tools, and with surprising results. More work and better work is accomplished.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

"Nor is progress limited to this field. In mining, the old quicksilver or *patio* process of extracting ores, while still in use in some sections, has generally been supplanted by American methods. In various places great smelting plants are kept hot with the work of converting

the silver and lead and gold ores, which, in some instances, are hauled hundreds of miles.

"The ranching industries, too, have suffered transformation. Not many years ago, only the native breed of cattle, very like the longhorn of Texas, was the care of the *ranchero*. To-day, the Hereford, the Durham, and other fine breeds of the North may be seen in the market stalls.

"In manufacturing, a wonderful change has come. Cotton and woolen mills, lumber and planing mills, ice plants, cracker and biscuit and canning establishments, machine shops and foundries, are scattered through the land from Chihuahua to Yucatan. New methods in irrigating the waste tracts of the republic; new systems of waterworks, electric lighting, and tramways; sewers and telegraphs and telephones,—all these mark the passing of the old order of things, the Mexico of the half-century of revolutions. There are locomotives where once was the ox-cart; there are factories where the solitary weaver once bent over his loom.

"Already, too, the advent of the American has told on the system of peonage. The debtor, bound to some *hacienda* at a wage of fifteen cents per day, can hope to free himself of debt and win a larger increment under the new industrial régime. This is made possible through selling his services to the American, who promptly satisfies the obligations of the peon to his former master. The whole industrial fabric of the country has entered upon a transition stage, and what the end will be it is difficult to forecast, whether the present political status is destined to continue or to undergo gradual or sudden modification.

#### RELATIONS WITH UNCLE SAM.

"The American invasion has done much for Mexico. In return, the republic has been obliged to assume a grave responsibility—the protection of vested interests. Should the death of Diaz precipitate a revolution, as is possible though not probable; should the time come when the property of Americans is confiscated by contending factions, or the lives of American subjects endangered, the United States would of necessity speak, and speak plainly. Her right to do so is thoroughly recognized by international law. Should it be contested by the government in power at the ancient capital of the Aztecs, it would be vigorously asserted, and the incident might be closed by forcible occupation of the country.

"Fortunately, this particular contingency appears remote. Apart from such a possibility, however, there are reasons for thinking that at no far day the relations between the two coun-

tries must take on a different form. Absorption, rather than annexation, is the word. There are lessons in history which teach that we may confidently look forward to this result.

"Already the trader, the *adelantado* of commerce, has pitched his tent for good beyond the Rio Grande. Mexico's export trade with the United States during the fiscal year 1901-1902 amounted to \$39,873,606, not reckoning specie. In return, she took from us \$40,382,596 worth of food-stuffs and manufactures. The items are not small, and the tables show that they are growing by leaps and bounds. This is but a natural consequence of economic conditions; and as the two countries develop, the dependence of the one upon the other will of necessity become more and more vital and inexorable."

#### IS HUDSON BAY A "CLOSED SEA?"

THE "headland to headland" doctrine of the British Government, once admitted as a principle of international law, would make Hudson Bay a "closed sea," in the language of diplomats, and would deprive American whalers of access to the richest fishing grounds on the continent. The fact has not been generally noted in the United States that the Canadian government has recently sent an expedition to Hudson Bay in the sealing steamer *Neptune*, with the twofold object of expelling American whalers from those waters and determining the navigability of the bay as an ocean grain route. Mr. P. T. McGrath, writing in the *North American Review* for December, sees in this action the portent of a new Anglo-American dispute. His statement of the case follows:

"By the Treaty of Washington, in 1818, the American fishermen were granted equal rights with the British on the west coast of Newfoundland and northward indefinitely along Labrador, 'without prejudice, however, to any of the rights of the Hudson Bay Company.' The monopoly exercised by the latter, while absolutely comprehensive by reason of long usage, is yet sufficiently vague in its terms to make its precise effect a subject of nice diplomatic disputation. Its charter was granted prior to the cession of the bay to England, and reaffirmed in the treaties of Utrecht and Washington, but the foregoing clause might be construed to mean that the Americans could fish in the waters of Hudson Bay if and where they did not infringe upon the rights of the 'Great Company.' Along West Newfoundland and Labrador, the Americans are on equality with Newfoundland and Canadian fishermen. Labrador, according to English statutes, terminates at Cape Chidley, its north-

ern promontory. Then Hudson Strait, 45 miles across to Cape Resolution, in Baffin-Land, and extending west 500 miles, forms the entrance to Hudson Bay. Therefore, the question arises, does the concession to United States subjects to fish 'northward indefinitely,' in the Treaty of 1818, mean that it ceases at Cape Chidley and revives at Cape Resolution; or was it the intention that the same right should continue into Hudson Strait and bay, not alone as regards the off-shore waters of mid-channel, but also the 'territorial' waters of the inshore area or 'three-mile limit'?"

"The force of this query can be more clearly appreciated if it is remembered that the United States has not subscribed to the British headland to headland doctrine, by which all the waters within a line drawn from headland to headland are held to be embayed, or territorial, and to constitute the *mare clausum* of diplomats. Uncle Sam has, on the contrary, contended for the three-mile limit following the sinuosities of the seaboard. Hudson Bay is the third largest inclosed marine area in the world, being next in size to the Mediterranean Sea and the Caribbean Sea, and a bill is now before the Ottawa Parliament to change its name to the Canadian Sea, 'for good political and national reasons, and to assert Canadian supremacy over the waters of the bay and the adjoining territory.'"

According to Mr. McGrath, American whalers from New Bedford are practically the only people who have frequented the bay for the past sixty years. It is argued that their prosecution of the fishery for so long a period, without interference, virtually establishes a right which England is bound to respect.

#### RICHES OF THE BAY.

Few Americans have any conception of the importance of the Hudson Bay fisheries to the New Englanders who yearly brave the perils of an Arctic winter.

"The marine wealth of the bay is so vast and varied that it is easy to understand why Canada should be desirous of preserving it to her people alone. Chief among the denizens of its waters are the mighty 'bowheads' or Arctic whales. These have the longest and finest whalebone, worth \$14,000 a ton, and an adult bowhead will yield 1,500 pounds, besides the oil obtained from its carcass, so that a whale is valued at from \$12,000 to \$20,000, according to size. United States statistics show that, during ten years, the whale fisheries of Hudson Bay realized a total value of \$1,371,000 for fifty voyages, or \$27,430 per voyage. These figures illustrate sufficiently

the feeling with which American whalers will view a proposal to expel them from the region; for not only would their exclusion prevent their fishing in Hudson Bay or strait, but it would also debar them from access to the channels which strike north through the *terra incognita* west of Baffin-Land, and which are now the favorite haunt of the polar whale.

"From their winter quarters at Marble Island, whalers pursue their prey every spring as soon as the ice breaks up, and all through the season until navigation closes. Besides these black whales, which are sometimes 70 to 90 feet long, white whales, about 14 feet long, and valuable for both hide and oil, are also found in great numbers, one Canadian explorer asserting that he has 'observed the surface of the water, as far as the eye could reach from the deck of a vessel, appear an undulating sheet of white, caused by vast shoals of them.' Walruses, too, are seen in large numbers there. The hide, used for belting, weighs three hundred pounds and averages ten cents a pound, the ivory tusks usually being worth ten dollars. Then, narwhals occur there less frequently, and porpoises exist in innumerable shoals, whose hide and oil have a wide demand in the manufacturing world. The square-flipper seals have their mating-place in the bay, and are steadily hunted, they being almost as large as the walrus. All these creatures are the spoil of the whaler, and used to complete his lading; and the hard-working New Englanders will certainly wonder why, after sixty years of undisputed fishing there, they are now required to leave."

#### THE BAY ROUTE FOR THROUGH SHIPPING.

Mr. McGrath sets forth some of the advantages of the Hudson Bay route for grain shipments from the far Northwest direct to Europe. He shows that the distance by that route from Winnipeg to Liverpool is nearly six hundred miles shorter than the usual route from Duluth, *via* New York, to Liverpool. The main question is whether the strait remains navigable late enough in the fall to permit the transportation of each season's crop to market immediately after harvest. This matter seems to be in doubt. Mr. McGrath thinks, however, that there would be abundant traffic for the route during the four or five months of open water. From the Canadian point of view, the strategic conditions favoring the route are, "the gain in time which it would effect in moving troops, and the part it would play as a secondary base for England in time of war. With an enemy's cruisers blocking the St. Lawrence, Canada would be impotent for defense, had she not another ocean highway

affording access to and from the mother country. A patrol at the mouth of the strait would close it to alien shipping, and British transports or freighters could be escorted in or out under convoy. By the several railroads now projected to the bay from different parts of Canada, troops could be distributed to important centers expeditiously and economically, or assembled at this convenient base for conveyance elsewhere. Indeed, the scheme in its general details has much to commend it, and will undoubtedly be proceeded with if the *Neptune's* report is favorable. The more immediate endeavor, though, will be how to avoid a second Alaskan boundary dispute in this territory, which is threatened by Canada's reaffirming her sovereignty and expelling American whalers. Whether no untoward result will ensue, or whether another cause of quarrel between Uncle Sam and John Bull will be created, remains to be seen; but, in any event, Hudson Bay is destined soon to become a more prominent factor in the commercial and political relations of Canada and the United States than it has hitherto been."

#### CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

JUDGED by its importance for Englishmen, the article on "Canada and the New Imperialism," which comes first in the December *Contemporary Review*, has a good right to its prominent place. The author of this article is Mr. E. Farrer; and the bent of his argument is that Canada is not imperialist, is becoming less imperialist, and in particular feels nothing but aversion for the developments of imperialism which are associated with the name of Mr. Chamberlain.

#### CANADIANS AND ENGLISHMEN.

There is a great gulf fixed, says Mr. Farrer, between Canadians and Englishmen. The physical and mental outfit differs. The British-Canadians are much more like Americans than like Englishmen, while the French-Canadians are attached to their country where Englishmen are attached to their sovereign. French-Canadian sentiment is loyal to England to the extent of not being consciously disloyal. But neither French nor British-Canadians will have the new imperialism. The French are particularly opposed to it, because they see as its object the uprooting of little nationalities within the empire.

"To suppose that the French-Canadian would voluntarily return to slavery and serve England whenever she saw fit to summon him against Germany, Russia, or France,—he who, with the

key of Canada, the St. Lawrence River, in his possession, would be welcomed any day into the neighboring republic, taken into partnership, so to say, with Rothschild,—is, according to his way of thinking, as wild a dream as ever entered an Englishman's head."

Mr. Farrer says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reluctance to contribute to the imperial forces is based upon the fact that such a policy would annihilate his party in Quebec; and that the English-speaking provinces are equally opposed to any such scheme. All the French and 75 per cent. of the British-Canadians would resist any such attempt, and would resist equally any narrowing of the sphere of Canadian self-government. Mr. Farrer says:

"I venture to think, indeed, that imperialists have done a good deal to weaken the British connection by bringing forward schemes that involve reactionary changes in our relations with Britain."

He ridicules the idea that England gives any protection to Canada. Canada's territory and her shipping are liable to no attack except such as would result from her connection with England. Under the Monroe Doctrine only one power could attack Canada, and that is the United States, against which England could not and would not protect her.

#### THE AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA.

Mr. Farrer insists that the whole tendency is to increase Canada's solidarity with the rest of the American continent and to operate against her solidarity with England. A Canadian thinks less of settling in "the States" than a Scotchman of removing to London, and there are now a million Canadians south of the frontier. In fact, owing to this cause the ten million dollars spent during the last thirty years in immigration work in Europe has had no result. Intellectually and socially, the two North American states are one. A Canadian who attains success in any intellectual department is annexed at once by the United States; and even British news comes to Canada through American channels.

#### AGAINST FEDERATION.

Mr. Farrer ridicules the idea that any form of imperial federation is possible. This he calls the "sentimental vision of our imperialist friends." Representation at Westminster would result either in the colonies being always overruled, with an obvious bad effect, or the still greater anomaly of the colonies dictating the policy of the mother country. He says: "The whole theory of the new imperialism rests on the flimsiest sort of underpinning."

The attempts made by the new imperialists to

attach colonial politicians by distributing titles awakes his ridicule.

#### THE PREFERENTIAL SNARE.

For this Mr. Farrer has most contempt of all. He says flatly that whatever England may offer, it is absurd to think the colonies will make any large concessions to the British manufacturer. Even as it is, thousands of factories exist in Canada whose owners are constantly complaining that they have not sufficient protection against British goods. Moreover, Canada's demands from England would be without limit. Only the Northwest would profit materially from preference in grain. The other provinces would, therefore, demand preference for their own particular products, which include all kinds of food and raw material.

#### PROFESSOR MARTENS ON THE NEUTRALIZATION OF DENMARK.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the well-known international jurist, Professor Martens, writes on the subject of the possibility of neutralizing Denmark and on the probable results of such an action. Enabled both by his vast experience and by his unique position in international affairs to judge of any such question in the best possible way, Professor Martens has also for many years thought over the Danish problem. Nor does the article express only his private opinion, since we read in a note that "in the spring of 1889 the author had occasion to raise in the very highest Russian Government circles the question of the neutralization of Denmark. The memorandum which he drew up on this question was honored by the most sincere and the most flattering sympathy. Modified somewhat by developments and necessary changes, that memorandum forms the basis of the present article."

Denmark, both because of its geographical position and because of the chain of circumstances which has led to its being the home of the European reigning family circles, possesses an opportunity for sanctioned experiment unobtainable elsewhere. It is very doubtful whether any of the great states connected by blood through their heads with the Danish sovereign would place great obstacles in the way of any reasonable desire on the part of Denmark.

#### WHY NECESSARY.

Professor Martens gives many good reasons why the neutralization of Denmark should be considered necessary.

"By her good sense, her political manners, her national customs, founded on a sort of social



probity, also by her boundless veneration for her old King and the royal family, the little nation of Denmark has succeeded in conquering the deepest sympathies of all those who know her."

This idea of neutralization is as keenly supported by the Danes themselves as it is by their foreign friends. The writer says:

"In Denmark herself the best patriots have seen in the question of the neutralization of their country a practical means of safeguarding her integrity and her independence. Quite recently, thanks to the Hague Conference, this question has been discussed and examined from every point of view by the authorized organs of public opinion not only in Denmark, but in Sweden and Norway. In the last two countries the hope is entertained that the neutralization of Denmark would inevitably be followed by the permanent neutralization of the two Scandinavian states."

#### NEUTRALIZATION ALWAYS A SUCCESS.

Professor Martens traces in an able manner the progress of the idea of national neutrality through history. Everywhere it has met with practical success, and this alone should encourage those who are skeptical as to the practical nature of the project. Switzerland has remained neutral for more than a century, and in 1815 the allies declared in the treaty of Paris that "the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland, as well as her independence from all foreign influence, is conformable with the true interests of European politics." Since 1815, this neutrality has been strictly maintained, even during the wars which have raged near the Swiss frontiers. This neutrality is guaranteed by all the signatory powers of the Vienna Conference. Professor Martens points out very clearly in this connection that, whatever may be the additional reasons for the neutrality of a state, the voice of the people is the only foundation upon which such a state of affairs can be built.

Belgium became neutral in 1831. In the terms of the convention "it will form a state independent and perpetually neutral within the indicated limits." This neutrality was guaranteed by the five powers, who, in intervening in the Belgian revolution, thought it necessary to bring into being the kingdom of Belgium. In 1870, when Belgian neutrality was seriously menaced, Great Britain, as one of the guarantors, gave an absolute assurance against any possible violations of neutrality.

#### ITS ADVANTAGES.

"Neutrality," says Professor Martens, "gives to a state a special and exceptional position; dur-

ing wars between other states it remains perpetually peaceful, and does not engage in hostility directly or indirectly. The neutralized state renounces every idea of conquest, every political ambition. It wishes to live in peace with all the world, and devote itself entirely to the moral and economic progress of its citizens. International politics do not exist for it, and its historical mission consists, for example, in the propaganda of peace and normal pacific progress. This conception of perpetual neutrality is founded on experience, and conforms to the highest aspirations of modern nations."

Denmark has the advantage that the possession of Copenhagen has never seemed so vital as did that of Constantinople when at Tilsit, in 1807, Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander redrafted the map of Europe. Many things Napoleon granted to Russia without comment, but when it came to be a question of Constantinople, he placed his finger on the map and said, "Constantinople, no! Never! It means the empire of the world."

#### BALTIC PRECEDENTS.

Already, in 1781, England, France, and Holland agreed in principle to the neutralization of the Baltic. This agreement was, later, broken, but Professor Martens argues, and argues well, that now is the time for something practical to be done in this direction.

"The only efficacious and practical means is the proclamation of the perpetual neutrality of Denmark, charged also perpetually with the rôle of guardian of the entrance to the Baltic. The neutralization of Denmark must of necessity extend also to the Sund and the Belts."

To proclaim the perpetual neutrality of Denmark is to proclaim also her perpetual independence.

"Denmark has the incontestable right to declare of her own will her unshakable determination to remain perpetually neutral and not to intervene in any way in conflicts between foreign powers. The two other Scandinavian states, Sweden and Norway, have the same right, and the right also of joining with Denmark in order to maintain their perpetual common neutrality. A declaration made in this form would command the same observance of the neutrality of these states as if it was guaranteed by the wish of the great powers.

#### NEUTRAL DENMARK'S FUTURE.

"The Danish nation, perpetually neutralized, would devote herself exclusively to her material social progress. She would remain her own mistress in her own territory, and she would

continue to receive with the same hospitality all nations, under the express condition that they observe the laws of the country and respect the perpetual neutrality of Denmark. In the case of a war among foreign nations, Denmark would have no need to declare neutrality formally and to compel all vessels passing the Sund to respect her neutrality. All the nations would know in advance that this little country has nothing to do with international complications which may trouble the world's peace. Every accusation or suspicion that she wished to intervene in the combinations of the powers would disappear and, in a word, the neutralization of Denmark would be her defense and refuge."

Professor Martens goes on to develop his theme, and shows how the neutralization of Denmark may well lead to further neutralizations of small states. In time these states would become a power in the world, all actuated by peaceful ideas and all in favor of arbitration. He quotes M. Léon Bourgeois' speech at the Hague, in which he said :

That in conflicts of brute force, when it is a question of putting into line soldiers of flesh and steel, there are large natures and small, feeble and strong. When it is a question of throwing into the balance the swords of the conflicting powers, one may be more heavy and the other more light. But when it is a question of throwing ideas and rights into the balance, all inequality ceases, and the rights of the smallest and weakest weigh equally with the rights of the greatest.

Professor Martens is convinced that the small neutral states will be the most ardent adherents to the idea of disarmament and arbitration.

#### THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

FROM the European point of view, the cause of international union never looked so bright as to-day. It has even penetrated the English reviews, those hoary citadels of dislike of anything savoring of idealism in politics. Mrs. Emily Crawford proclaims it aloud in the December *Fortnightly Review*. Mrs. Crawford declares that Europe is now ripe for federation, and she implies that had it not been for the war of 1870, it might have been realized ere now.

#### THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THOUGHT.

Europe, Mrs. Crawford points out, is not half so divided as its statesmen are.

"European middle-class minds are united in scientific knowledge and faith. They have received an almost identical high-school and university training. Their different patriotisms,—I would lay great stress on this remark,—are of similar quality; ideal and historical, very

different from the realistic patriotism of newer countries. Europeans are growing cosmopolitan; a Frenchman and an Englishman are more alike than their fathers were. They are bound closer than ever by business relations, and see one another in their holiday travels. They read in all the capitals the news of the day telegraphed from their own country. Every high-class author now has a European public, though he write in such a high latitude as Norway. The king of European critics, Brandes, lives at Copenhagen. Tolstoy declares his gospel *urbi et orbi* from his remote country house of Yasnaia Poliana. When Castelar lived, his warm eloquence stirred all Europe. Darwin and Herbert Spencer are foreigners nowhere. The Socialist economists write for the European millions. Labor congresses and conferences hasten the process of denationalization. Railway traffic suffers from state frontiers, and shareholders would be glad if they were blotted out. The burden of vast armies and navies becomes intolerable to all classes. Theological dogma has died out among leaders of thought, and it is all but dead among the middle and even working classes, though outward conformity may long remain,—as it remains in Japan, where beliefs have died out too.

#### THE COMING FEDERATION.

"My forecast of Europe is federation. The lessons of the Boer War and the commercial competition of the United States bid Europe to federate. Submarine destroyers will work in this direction. Russia wants quietly to digest her more recent acquisitions.

"A universal impulse in favor of peace may be felt everywhere on this continent. The action of three monarchical states in sending squadrons to Algiers to salute President Loubet is a hopeful sign. Europe has been lopsided since 1871; first, under the diplomatic supremacy of Bismarck; and, secondly, under the effect of the Russian-French alliance, which has been more or less of a mystification for the French.

"Europe is manifestly recovering her balance. France sees that she has drawn too many chestnuts out of the fire for Russia, and is sick of militarism. She would gladly revert to her eighteenth-century status, when she had an intellectual sway and was supreme in art and fashion from the Neva to the Tagus. She does not ask better than to refer troublesome international questions to the Hague Conference.

"Nothing short of a revolution has taken place since the death of President Faure in French ideas about military prowess and glory. The French begin to feel that they are too good

for the rough colonial work of the world, and that, in addicting themselves to art and science chiefly, they can hold an enviable primacy in the world. Americans should not imagine that Europeans are their inferiors. The nations of the Old World are chained down by survivals of the bad old times, by vested interests based on birth privileges and monopolies, and by the disunion among the European peoples which necessitates big armies. Circumstances render Americans free of all these fetters.

"When a European can follow an avocation without any let or hindrance, he does as well as the best American, and may do better, on the very high peaks of intellect, whether in science or in literature. Berthelot has no parallel anywhere. Marconi and Hertz equal Edison—to put it very mildly—and Lord Kelvin is illustrious as an inventor.

"The emancipation of Europe from the military incubus would free her genius, give it wings, and enable it to soar to heights yet undreamed of. Hope and joy could not but stimulate the sense of beauty, so strong in most European races, and better material conditions give scope to warm-hearted, generous sentiment. The European man or woman values happiness more than great wealth,—a state of mind that helps the artist, author, or scientist, and is the beginning of wisdom. The French and the Germans enjoy more than the British, save the Scotch, the use of their higher intellectual faculties. The Spaniard is happy in feeling he has a highly-wrought soul, and Italy is a country of great mental and æsthetic capabilities. The neutral states are forward in the production of middling people and a decent working-class population, but are not distinguished for high thought. A small country breeds small minds. Ibsen, however, relieves Norway from this reproach, and Maeterlinck Belgium. Denmark boasts of a great critic, Brandes. Nobel, whose peace prizes have rewarded the efforts of Frédéric Passy and Duccmun, was a Swede. He looked forward to a federated Europe, but never hoped to see it."

#### THE JEWS, THE CZAR, AND TOLSTOY.

Mrs. Crawford thinks that the Jew is one of the most powerful factors making for federation.

"He is cosmopolitan by heredity, instinct, and interest, by his keen sense of the madness of war, and his insight into individual character. The Jews rule in the newspaper office, in the theater, and in politics."

And she even thinks that Nicholas II. has obtained some of his love of peace from that one of his subjects who represents, in everything that relates to external position, his antithesis.

"I have before me two portraits of Tolstoy, one taken last year and the other in 1855, when he served as a lieutenant in the Russian army. The former is as the gnarled oak, and bears the impress of intellectual emotions that rose to stormy height and violence. The earlier one reveals the genius of a thinker, but, as yet, nothing of the apostle. Its most striking feature is its resemblance to the present Emperor, and for this reason I now mention it. This fact may be due to some blood relationship that will forever remain a mystery, or to the spirit of the time in which Tolstoy has been writing. Nicholas is a feminized and an abridged edition of the lieutenant whom the hellish conditions of the siege of Sebastopol transformed into a seer and apostle of humanity.

"This resemblance is a sign, I take it, of an affinity of some sort between the Czar—a man of but middling intellect—and the great author of 'Peace and War.' This book may have sunk into the mind of Nicholas—it has probably done so—and aroused in him the ambition of winning, without usurpation, the name of the Pacific Czar. His manifesto which led to the Peace Conference of the Hague was at first taken by European diplomacy to be a huge mystification. It rather strikes me as the suggestion of the Tolstoyism that is abroad in Russia."

The family gatherings at the palace of the Danish King have been another powerful factor. The King of Denmark tasted the bitterness of war early in his reign; and his late Queen, Louise, was a pronounced advocate of peace ideas. "Their parental love for their children, and, lastly, their love for Denmark, made them long for the realization of a popular dream: The United States of Europe."

#### CARL SCHURZ ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

IN the January *McClure's*, Mr. Carl Schurz discusses the Southern negro problem. Shortly after the Civil War, Mr. Schurz was sent South by President Johnson to investigate the then existing conditions, and taking this journey as a beginning, he traces rapidly the relations of Southern white people and negroes to the present day. Coming to the present time, the crucial point, says Mr. Schurz, is: "There will be a movement either in the direction of reducing the negroes to a permanent condition of serfdom,—the condition of the mere plantation hand, 'alongside the mule,' practically without any rights of citizenship,—or a movement in the direction of recognizing him as a citizen in the true sense of the term. One or the other will prevail." The matter being obviously a question

of race antagonism, the reactionist in the South makes the paramount problem, "How to keep the nigger down."

"As to the outlook," says Mr. Schurz, "there are signs pointing in different ways. The applause called forth by such virulent pronouncements as those by Governor Vardaman, and the growls with which some Southern newspapers and agitators receive the united efforts of high-minded Southern and Northern men to advance education in the Southern States among both races, as well as the political appeals made to a reckless race prejudice, are evidence that the reactionary spirit is a strong power with many Southern people. How far that spirit may go in its practical ventures was shown in the Alabama peonage cases, which disclosed a degree of unscrupulous greed, and an atrocious disregard of the most elementary principles of justice and humanity. And what has been proven creates the apprehension that there is still more of the same kind behind.

#### THE OUTLOOK NOT HOPELESS.

"On the other hand, the fact that the united efforts for education in the South are heartily and effectively supported not only by a large number of Southern men of high standing in society, but by some in important political office in the Southern States, and by a large portion of the Southern press; and the further fact that the crimes committed in the peonage cases were disclosed by Southern officers of the law, that the indictments were found by Southern grand juries, that verdicts of guilty were pronounced by Southern petit juries, that sentence was passed by a Southern judge in language the dignity and moral feeling of which could hardly have been more elevated, and that the exposure of those crimes evoked among the people of the South many demonstrations of righteous wrath at such villainies,—all these things and others of the same kind are symptoms of moral forces at work.

#### WHAT CAN BE DONE BY SOUTHERN LEADERS OF OPINION.

"No doubt the most essential work will have to be done in and by the South itself. And it can be. There are in the South a great many enlightened and high-minded men and women eminently fitted for it. Let them get together and organize for the task of preparing the public mind in the South by a systematic campaign of education, for a solution of the problem in harmony with our free institutions. They will be able to show that it is the interest of the South, as it is that of the North, not to degrade the

laboring force, but to elevate it by making it more intelligent and capable, and that if we mean thus to elevate it, and to make it more efficient, we must not kill its ambitions, but stimulate those ambitions by opening to them all possible opportunities. Their example will dem-



HON. CARL SCHURZ.

onstrate that no man debases himself by lifting up his neighbor from ever so low a level.

#### WHAT THE NEGRO HAS ALREADY DONE FOR HIMSELF.

"They will also be able to show that, even supposing the average negro not to be able to reach the level of the average white man, the negro may reach a much higher level than he now occupies, and that, for his own good as well as the good of society, he should be brought up to as high a level as he can reach; and further, that the negro race has not only, since emancipation, accumulated an astonishing amount of property,—nearly eight hundred million dollars' worth in farms, houses, and various business establishments,—but he has also produced not a few eminent men, eminent in literature, in medicine, in law, in mathematics, in theology, in educational work, in art, in mechanics,—exceptional colored men, to be sure, but eminent men are exceptional in any race,—who have achieved their successes under conditions so difficult and disheartening as to encourage the belief that they might have accomplished much more, and that many more such men would have come forth had their environment been more just and the opportunities more favorable.



## THE APPEAL TO THE SOUTH'S SENSE OF JUSTICE.

"They may expose to the proper pathological light the hysterics which seemed to unsettle the minds of a great many people when the President greeted at his table the same distinguished citizen, who had already been received by Queen Victoria at tea at Windsor Castle, and who is known and admired throughout the civilized world as a man of extraordinary merit, but whose presence at the President's board was frantically denounced as an insult to every white citizen of this republic, and as a dangerous blow at American civilization.

"They will appeal to Southern chivalry,—a sentiment which does not consist merely in the impulse to rush with knightly ardor to the rescue of well-born ladies in distress, but rather in a constant readiness to embrace the cause of right and justice in behalf of the lowliest as well as the highest, in defense of the weak against the strong, and this all the more willingly as the lowliest stand most in need of knightly help; and as in the service of justice the spirit of chivalry will shine all the more brightly the harder the task and the more unselfish the effort.

"In this way, such a body of high-minded and enlightened Southerners may gradually succeed in convincing even many of the most prejudiced of their people that white ignorance and lawlessness are just as bad and dangerous as black ignorance and lawlessness; that black patriotism, integrity, ability, industry, usefulness, good citizenship, and public spirit are just as good and as much entitled to respect and reward as capabilities and virtues of the same name among whites; that the rights of the white man under the Constitution are no more sacred than those of the black man; that neither white nor black can override the rights of the other without eventually endangering his own; and that the negro question can finally be settled so as to stay settled only on the basis of the fundamental law of the land as it stands, by fair observance of that law and not by any tricky circumvention of it."

## THE QUESTION OF LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

**I**NDUSTRIAL conditions in the South are still very imperfectly understood north of Mason and Dixon's line. Some of the difficulties encountered by employers of negro labor are graphically set forth by Mr. Robert Adger Bowen in *Gunton's Magazine* for December. After speaking of the poverty so keenly felt even yet among the whites as the heritage of the Civil War, Mr. Bowen remarks on the change in the negro's attitude toward the employing class.

## UNRELIABILITY OF THE NEGRO LABORER.

"The South, still essentially agricultural, begins to find herself without a stable lower stratum in her social scale. If, in the homely figure of the section, the bottom rail is not exactly on top, it has become decidedly out of place, and there is no source within reach from which to repair the damage. The negroes employed upon places within a radius of ten miles of a town or good-sized village practically own the owners of those places, and desert them at pleasure, whether they are house servants or field hands. Cooks who have all their afternoons free will announce that they are going to be absent for two or three days to attend a convention. There is no permission asked, the duties of secretary to the convention being paramount to any responsibility to a mere employer, who may consider the position vacant if any objection is raised at all."

It is not only by his shiftlessness and carelessness, as Mr. Bowen proceeds to show, that the negro "paralyzes the South." It is a still more regrettable fact that the "poor white" element will not enter into competition with negro labor.

## "PO' WHITE TRASH."

"The daughters of poor, illiterate white men, farmers themselves, or yet lower in the industrial scale and merely hired men at wretched wages and with teeming families,—the daughters of such men scorn to take service in households as nurses, or waitresses, or cooks. That is for the negro. For them it is to remain at home in the overcrowded cottage, slatternly, slovenly, ignorant, half-fed, but at the orders of no one, and bristling with insolence and offended pride at the least suggestion of patronage. The poverty of the negro is scarcely to be compared with the poverty of these despised whites,—the 'po' white trash' of the negro who recognizes a 'quality,' for the negro is rich with a few dollars, and never of the spirit of a pauper even when without. The negroes are becoming an organizing class among themselves. They have 'societies,' clubs, and ever-present churches. The very poor whites have nothing. In the towns and cities the negroes blaze ahead with a glittering display of dress, not always cheap if gaudy, of churches substantial and pretentious. In the towns and cities the poor whites are not; they have not yet got so far. The clubs and societies of the negroes are sometimes greatly to be commended, such as those that buy medicines for their sick, pay their doctors' bills, give them 'plain' or 'fancy' funerals, as the desire may be, and turn over a bonus to the survivor if only a 'plain' funeral has been chosen. There

is nothing like this among the poor whites. Where the negro is imitative, light-hearted, and irresponsible, the poor white is reserved and careworn. Where the negro sparkles with indifference, the poor white glowers in discontent.

"It is thus that the South finds herself without a reliable laboring class. The negro, except in towns where competition affects even his easy-going habits, is not to be depended on; the poor white remains where there is no competition, not even in the way of escape from a poverty as sordid as that of the field negro himself, while between the two there is little to encourage the immigration of more thrifty whites."

#### Skilled White Labor.

Mr. Bowen's comments apply particularly to the problem of unskilled labor. In *Dixie* (Atlanta, Ga.) for November there are some interesting statements regarding the supply of skilled labor for Southern mills and factories. The writer says:

"In the dwellers of the mountain districts the South has the best labor in the world. Accustomed for generations to hard work; thrifty, ambitious, and hardy, these people are fast proving their right to recognition and public appreciation.

"The cotton mills, and various other industries of the South, are dependent upon this class for labor, and the location of these industries proves the truth of this assertion. Long ago, when industry was first begun in the Southern field, location was not based upon this theory. Mills and factories were built near the centers of population; this with a view of utilizing the unemployed, or the poorly employed, citizens of these peopled centers. But this class was not fit. Weakened by dissipation and generations of shiftless, improper living, the denizens of the city could not be adapted, and gradually the hardy mountaineer supplanted the weaklings. To-day he is master of the situation, and mill building has been transferred to the hill districts.

#### THE MOUNTAIN WHITE IS COMING TO HIS OWN.

"This is true of all industries employing skilled, or semi-skilled, labor here in the South; the mountaineer supplies the worker's place, and there is no better anywhere. True, these people are not yet as highly skilled as the mechanics of New England, but they are every whit as capable of learning, and will not be long in mastering the various trades and matching the skill and ability of their Northern brothers.

"The 'poor whites' of the South have been long regarded as a hopeless lot, and indeed they are,—that is, the class of poor whites who lived in

the slave-holding districts. They felt themselves superior to the negroes, yet they were without the means of maintaining this dignity. They were neither workers nor masters. Their place in the economic plan was *nil*. Hence, they drifted into shiftless ways and indifference. They became idlers and physical degenerates.

"Not so with the dwellers in the hill districts. They knew nothing of slaves or slavery. They were workers; sturdy, self-sufficient men and women. They were removed from the peopled centers and learned to provide for themselves; they were weavers, metal workers, carpenters, and—yes, they were 'moonshiners,' some of them; but they made their own copper 'stills,' grew their own corn, and brewed their own 'licker.' They could see no harm in that, and as the record goes, it seems that they are slow to change their opinion on this point."

#### CINCINNATI'S BOSS.

GEORGE B. COX has been dominant in the Republican councils of Cincinnati for twenty years or more. In the light of that fact, it is strange indeed that so little is known of his personality beyond the limits of his own city. We are indebted to Mr. Gustav J. Karger for the first intimate sketch of this giant among Ohio politicians. Mr. Karger's article, which appears in *Frank Leslie's Monthly* for January, shows that the millionaire boss, who claims to have made his money by speculation and defies the "reformers" to point out a case of "shaking down," is a power in politics that Congressmen and Senators have already had to reckon with. This ex-saloon-keeper, according to Mr. Karger, is a masterful man.

"His control of men is marvelous. There is nothing magnetic or hypnotic about him, but he has within the faculty of creating warm and loyal friendships. His easy, common-sense, placid way of handling questions that irritate, harass, annoy, and worry those who come to seek his advice is so restful and satisfying, that most of those who seek him are content to extinguish their own individuality for the peaceful satisfaction of having another annihilate their troubles seemingly without an effort.

"His good nature is undying; his democracy, broadness, and catholicity indestructible. Any man can get a hearing, be he banker, judge, street-sweeper, or laborer. He remembers names and faces unerringly; his speech is gruff, but his manner pleasant and his disposition sociable. How to get the confidence of the people and how to keep it is the ever-present problem. He reads men intuitively.



MR. GEORGE B. COX.

"When he has made a political bargain, he keeps it. When the other party fails him, he seeks revenge. If a man has abandoned the organization and is desirous of returning, the doors are not ordinarily closed to him, if his return is calculated to help the organization. Fusion between the Democrats and the Independent Republicans is the menace to his sway. Never allow an Independent prodigal to return is the Cox logic, and the Fusion party is in the very nature of things bound to be a growing party, the 'organization' a moribund one.

"One of his notable characteristics is his imperturbability. Newspaper criticism does not anger him. Bitter and vindictive personal attacks leave him unmoved. He goes to the Blaine Club to hear the returns on election nights, when frequently his political life seems at stake. Cox's manner remains calm, composed, dispassionate. The reports point to victory. Cox shows no elation. Quietly he quaffs his beer or sips his wine. Congratulations and condolences are accepted with apparently equal equanimity. There is no effusiveness, nor even a show of chagrin.

"In the course of a conversation once, I asked him to what he attributes his success as a politician.

"Note well the self-poise, the unconscious strength his answer carries:

"'First, and above all things,' said Mr. Cox, 'I owe my success to the loyalty of my friends.

"'I treat fairly with men at all times, leaving no doubt as to where I stand.

"'I am upright in all my dealings.

"'I use my own judgment as to the class of candidates most acceptable to the people. Whenever I have defaulted in that, I have been unsuccessful.

"'I never allow personal feeling to sway me in a political matter.

"'I have no personal or private interests when it comes to a question of doing that which is to be for the benefit of the party.

"'I always weigh everything submitted to me very carefully, and after doing so, will not change my mind.'"

#### HEINZE, THE "COPPER KING."

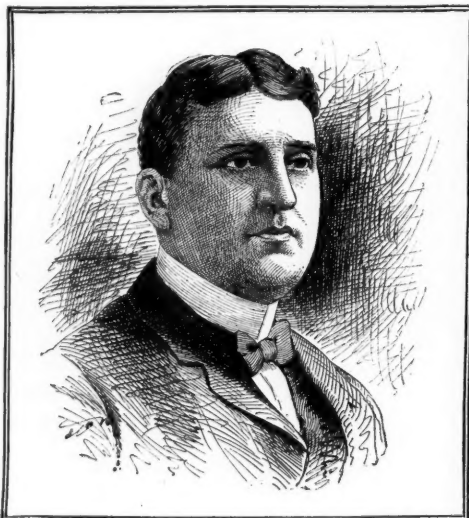
THE great Montana "copper war" has produced at least one hero. In the maze of litigation and "smart" politics, the public has laid hold of the impressive fact that for seven years one young man, single-handed, has persistently fought the copper "trust," backed by the Standard Oil Company, in the courts, in the legislature, on the stump, and in the newspapers, and that, so far as victory may be said to rest with either party to the struggle, up to the present time, it rests with him. This young man, Mr. F. Augustus Heinze, is the subject of a sketch in the January *Cosmopolitan* by Mr. William R. Stewart.

Mr. Heinze is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines. He made his first appearance at Butte, Mon., in 1889, as surveyor in a copper mine. After he had been at that work about two years his grandmother died, leaving him \$50,000. Mr. Heinze then went to Germany, where he studied engineering and metallurgy, and after his return to Montana he incorporated the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, with a capital of \$250,000, which erected a smelter.

At this time the Montana copper deposits were attracting the widest attention. When the claims around Butte became so thick that they began to clash, the capitalists and operators interested in them conceived a plan of amalgamation, and the copper trust was formed, under the name of the Amalgamated Copper Company. The capital of the corporation was \$75,000,000, since increased to \$155,000,000.

The organizers of the concern proposed to reduce the wages of the miners from \$3.50 to

\$2 a day and to rearrange the hours of labor. The men were aroused, but the officers of the Standard Oil Company, who were the controlling



MR. F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

factor in the copper trust, ignored their representations.

#### IN POLITICS ON THE TRUST ISSUE.

"Heinze thought he saw his chance. The bones of ambitious concerns that had defied the trust lay bleaching in the private burying-ground of the great monopoly, but did not dismay him. Making the cause of the miners his own, he held out against any reduction in wages, and refused every overture to join the combination. A political campaign was beginning. The Democratic and Labor parties had united against the Republican, a chief issue being the question of the enforcement of the State laws regulating trusts. Heinze plunged into the fight in support of the fusionists. He secured newspapers, hired orators, formed glee clubs which sang stirring odes composed by himself, wrote and scattered pamphlets, and inspired cartoons which made all Montana laugh. He himself went on the platform and proclaimed the issue: 'The people of Montana against the trust.' The 'people' won.

#### MAKING COPPER PAY DIVIDENDS.

"Four years after the formation of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company he was paying 700 men \$70,000 a month in wages and the stockholders a dividend of 32 per cent. per annum.

"After he had safely established himself at Butte, Mr. Heinze invaded the Kootenay, in British Columbia. There was a practically abandoned mining camp known as Rossland, which had been given up as worthless by a number of English and Canadian capitalists. To Mr. Heinze the property seemed of value, and he built the first smelter in Canada, at Trail, eighteen miles distant, and a railroad to connect it. He had a plan to extend this road up through the country, at a cost of about twenty million dollars, but the Canadian Pacific became alarmed and bought him out for a million and a half of dollars.—a handsome profit on his outlay."

Mr. Heinze's remarkable success in developing mines that others had given up as worthless has been somewhat obscured by the litigation that has occupied so much of the time of the Montana courts for the past four years. Mr. Stewart states that within two years Mr. Heinze had developed mining properties which cost him \$1,500,000 into properties valued at from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The Minnie Healy mine was the most celebrated of these properties,—made doubly famous by the costly attempts to wrest the title from Mr. Heinze and the charges of corruption in connection with the judicial decisions in the matter.

#### THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

THE organization of employers in the city of Chicago for the purpose of resisting the labor unions has had a prominent place in the newspaper reports of recent industrial troubles. The methods of this association are described in the January number of the *World's Work* by Mr. Isaac T. Marcossion, who illustrates his topic by the relation of actual occurrences in connection with the strike at the Kellogg Switchboard Company's works, the lockouts of the laundrymen and candy-makers, and, last of all, the great strike of the street-railway men.

Mr. Marcossion sums up the concrete results of the Employers' Association's first year as follows:

- "1. The sympathetic strike has practically been abolished in Chicago.
  - "2. The movement of capital from Chicago on account of labor troubles has been checked.
  - "3. The effectiveness of the lockout as a means of breaking a strike has been proved.
  - "4. The non-union man has been protected in his desire to work wherever he pleases. This is the open shop.
  - "5. The employer has been educated to appreciate the value of organization.
- "How was all this accomplished? Simply



by organization. The Employers' Association is a federation of smaller organizations, each one representing a different business. An individual firm cannot join the association. If it is a candy firm, it must join the Manufacturing Confectioners' Association, which is affiliated with the central body. Every affiliated association of employers has a delegate in the board of directors of the central body, and these directors select the executive committee which conducts the affairs of the association. The affiliated associations pay dues according to the number of their employees and the likelihood of having strikes. The firms who employ printers and engravers and other highly skilled workmen pay less than those who hire common laborers. Few of the members of the association know who the other members are; but they know the members of their own particular sub-association. Mr. Job may be called the business agent of the whole federation. The labor union men call him 'the walking delegate of the millionaires' club.'

#### THE UNION-LABOR SIDE.

Labor, on the other hand, is more compactly organized in Chicago than ever before. The membership of the Federation of Labor has nearly doubled within twelve months. Mr. Marcosson tried to get a statement from the leaders of organized labor as to the present situation.

"What has been the effect of the Employers' Association on union labor?" I asked Mr. Barney Cohen, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

"It is getting the unions closer together," he said.

"Offensively or defensively?" I asked.

"Defensively," he said.

"Two years ago, union labor was on the offensive.

"The difference is important. For instance: the Chicago Metal Trades Association (the association of metal manufacturers which is a member of the Employers' Association) has made an agreement with the men who work at the lathes and the forges that there shall be no limitation of output, no discrimination against the union, and a fair increase in wages.

"Under agreements like this the walking delegate cannot go in and out of the shops as he pleases. If he wants to confer with the members of his union who work there, he must do it elsewhere—at the union. If he has a grievance to present to the employer, he presents it to the secretary of the sub-association, and it is heard by the association, and not by a single employer. All these affiliated associations of employers have

lawyers for secretaries. It is a significant alliance.

"In 90 per cent. of the shops which have been 'opened' by the Employers' Association there has been an increase in wages. During 1903 the total increase of wages in Chicago was \$9,300,000.

"The lesson that the Employers' Association has taught union labor in Chicago is that the isolated firm can no longer be crushed by labor unions. Organization has been met by organization. The end of the year finds two big forces arrayed against each other. On the one side is the Employers' Association, representing \$150,000,000 in capital, 1,000 firms, and 125,000 employees. On the other side is the Chicago Federation of Labor, with 243,000 members, backed up by the American Federation of Labor. There has been less violence since the Employers' Association showed their hand, and more frequent resort to the law as a remedy. The situation is a sort of armed peace."

#### THE GROWTH OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISING is an every-day phenomenon now, and few people take the trouble to inquire into the "why and wherefore" of it, but it does not take a long memory to recall the time when some branches of the business,—or shall we say profession?—were in their infancy. In beginning a series of studies of modern advertising in the January *Atlantic*, Dr. Walter D. Scott harks back to the time when the first advertisement appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, forty years ago, and shows that during the year 1903 more space was devoted to advertising in *Harper's* than the sum total of space for the twenty-four years from 1864 to 1887, inclusive. Up to 1887, indeed, Dr. Scott considers advertising as having been in its swaddling clothes. Leading advertisers say that in comparison with the situation to-day there was no magazine advertising in existence fifteen years ago worthy of the name.

Taking October as the typical month for magazine advertising, Dr. Scott presents a table showing the number of pages devoted to advertisements for the month of October in *Harper's* for each year from the first appearance of advertisements in that magazine to the present time:

1864, 3½; 1865, 2; 1866, 3; 1867, 6; 1868, 7½; 1869, 5½; 1870, 4½; 1871, 3½; 1872, 2; 1873, 1; 1874, 0; 1875, 0; 1876, 0; 1877, 0; 1878, 0; 1879, 0; 1880, 0; 1881, 0; 1882, 1½; 1883, 8½; 1884, 8; 1885, 11½; 1886, 20; 1887, 37; 1888, 54; 1889, 48; 1890, 73; 1891, 80½;

1892, 87; 1893, 77½; 1894, 75¾; 1895, 78¼; 1896, 73; 1897, 80¾; 1898, 81¾; 1899, 106¾; 1900, 97½; 1901, 93½; 1902, 128; 1903, 141.

#### THE ENORMOUS INCREASE OF PRINTED MATTER.

"There has not only been an increase in the number of advertising pages in the individual publications, but the number of publications has increased enormously of recent years. The increase of population in the United States has been rapid during the last fifty years, but the increase in the total number of copies of the different publications has been many fold greater. Thus, the distribution of the copies of these periodicals to each individual was as follows:

"In 1850, each individual received, on the average, 18 copies from one or more of these periodicals; in 1860, 29; in 1870, 39; in 1880, 41; in 1890, 74; in 1900, 107.

"A significant cause of this increase is the reduction in the subscription price, which is made possible because of the profit accruing to such publications from their advertisements. The total income secured from subscriptions for all these publications last year was less than the amount paid for the advertising pages. We have this current year about twenty thousand periodicals carrying advertisements, each with a constantly increasing number of pages devoted to them and with a rapidly advancing rate secured for each advertisement. In addition to this, the increase is phenomenal in the use of booklets, posters, painted signs, street-car placards, almanacs, and many other forms of advertising. One firm is supposed to have distributed twenty-five million almanacs in a single year.

#### HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS SPENT ANNUALLY.

"The expense connected with these various forms of printed advertising reaches far into the millions. One authority puts the total annual expense of printed forms of advertising at six hundred million dollars. This sum does not seem to be an exaggeration. Mr. Post spends as much as six hundred thousand dollars annually in advertising his food products. One million dollars was spent last year in advertising 'Force.' Over six hundred thousand dollars is spent annually in advertising Ayer's remedies; and over one million dollars in advertising 'Peruna.'"

A leading soap firm has made a three-years' contract for a single page in each issue of a popular magazine, at the rate of \$4,000 a month, \$48,000 a year, \$144,000 for the full term of three years.

#### COEDUCATION FROM A EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW.

"**L**A REVUE" for December 1 has a symposium on the coeducation of the sexes, called forth by the recent attacks on coeducation in this country, and notably by the apparent change of attitude of President Harper, of Chicago University, formerly regarded as one of the leaders of the movement here, which is causing not a little surprise among the champions of feminism in France.

Coeducation, while more tardily introduced into the European universities, is now well established, and has brilliant advocates, as appears from the opinions which M. André Téry's has gathered together in this symposium. The most eminent professors and rectors of the leading universities of Europe have contributed to it, including Eduard Meyer, of Berlin; Augustus V. Harcourt, of Oxford; Harald Hoeffding, of Copenhagen; A. Baret and Emile Faguet, of the Sorbonne; Ch. Gide, of the Faculté de Droit of Paris; Van Hamel, of Groningue, Holland; Dr. F. Waldapfel, of Budapest; Luigi Credaro, of Rome; E. Zollinger, of Zurich, and others. All these men have expressed themselves favorably, at least as regards the relation between the sexes. "The presence of distinguished women in our lecture halls," says M. Croiset, the doyen of the Faculty of Letters of Paris, "contribute to the education of our men students. And we hear from elsewhere that their presence, and the relations which are established between the students of both sexes, especially in the northern universities, exercise the most happy influence on the morals of all. The women gain in strength without losing their grace, and the men are ennobled and purified." Dr. Waldapfel, of Budapest, thinks that while the promiscuous meeting between the two sexes may give rise to innocent flirtations, it may also lead to marriages based on community of interests,—a result which he by no means deplors. The only serious difficulty between the students is noted by Professor Harcourt, of Oxford; his men students complained of the big hats of the women on the front benches, whereupon he requested the women to take the back seats, and harmony was restored.

The opinions are more divided as regards the intellectual advantages of coeducation. Women come, as a rule, not so well prepared, owing to the inferior education of girls, and in consequence the standard of scholarship is in danger of being lowered; the women, moreover, are sometimes treated more leniently at the examinations. Aside from these strictures, all the professors unite in praising the diligence, zeal, and conscientiousness of the women, who are

not distracted by sports, as men are, or by social pleasures. Their memory is more retentive, their knowledge surer, more complete and exact, than that of the men, but they lack independence and depth of thought. They are more receptive than creative.

"But, asks M. Téry, are not these precisely the qualities called for in most of the liberal professions and in government positions? Must a person be a genius in order to be a good teacher, a punctual and methodic official, a conscientious employee, a prudent and circumspect physician? Does genius manifest itself during university studies among men or among women? Genius, at best, is an exception; and the university does not undertake to produce exceptions, 'overmen' and 'overwomen,' so to speak, but average persons of enlightenment and ability. Women possess their share of these average talents, sufficient to contribute to the harmonious equilibrium of society." M. Téry sums up the results of this symposium as follows:

"1. The coeducation of the sexes in the universities of Europe has many advantages, with only a single serious drawback, which will be removed as soon as the two sexes receive equal preparatory instruction.

"2. The women, with their different qualifications and shortcomings, prove themselves during the course of study and at the examinations easily equal—but not inferior—to their masculine fellow-students.

"3. If their university education has so far not yet led to the discovery of any striking genius among women, this education has at least aided a certain number of them in making for themselves an honorable and independent place in society, where they perform excellent service. What more is needed to justify the university education of women? Do these results not imply a victory—instead of a defeat—for the feminists of Europe?"

#### THE RELIGION OF NAPOLEON I.

A WRITER in the *Quarterly Review*, Mr. J. Holland Rose, examines the religious belief of Napoleon Bonaparte. He started with the impressions gained from his mother's training, which were never lost. When he was Emperor he frequently made the sign of the cross quite involuntarily at the news of any great danger or deliverance. At St. Helena he said, "The first principles that one receives from one's parents, that one takes along with mother's milk, leave an ineffaceable influence." But these early impressions had little effect upon his conduct. In his later years, he remarked that the

happiest day of his life was that of his first communion, which he received on his birthday during his sojourn in Paris; but his overweening egoism was proof against all appeals to the religious sentiments.

#### A FOLLOWER OF ROUSSEAU.

Rousseau's geometrical designs for the creation of a perfect polity appealed to the methodizing instinct of the young officer, and drew him for many years far away from Christianity. When he was a boy of eighteen he wrote a fierce polemical essay against a Protestant pastor of Geneva, who had criticised Rousseau's social contract. In this essay he declared that human welfare could be attained by the state, the aid of religion being superfluous, if not actually harmful. His enthusiasm for Rousseau, however, perished and left him morally rudderless. His invasion of Italy brought him into close contact with the Papacy, and the discovery that the Pope should be dealt with as if he had 200,000 men under his orders reawakened his respect for the creed of his childhood. This, however, did not prevent him from telling the Mohammedans when he went to Egypt that he had overthrown the Pope, who said that men ought to make war on the Moslems. "Have we not," he said, "for centuries been the friends of the Grand Signor (may God accomplish his desires!) and the enemy of his enemies?"

#### A CATHOLIC EMPEROR.

It was his visit to Egypt, however, which cured him of Rousseauism. It would not stand the test of actual experience of savagery. "Savage man is a dog," he exclaimed. But although he coquetted with Mohammedanism, he never had the least sympathy with Protestantism, nor did he recognize the right of private judgment which ran counter to all his ideas for the solidarity of the State. When he became Emperor, he founded his rule on Catholicism, because, as he frankly said, the support of the Pope gave him a lever of opinion for the rest of the world.

#### WHAT NAPOLEON BELIEVED.

His most authentic utterance on the subject of religion is in Montholon's Notes:

"Everything proclaims the existence of God: it cannot be doubted. As soon as I had power I made haste to restore religion. I made use of it as the basis and root; it was in my eyes the support of morality, true principles, and good manners. The restlessness of man is such that he must have this vague and mysterious element that religion presents to him." Some one having remarked that he (Napoleon) might finally become

a devout man, the Emperor replied that he feared not, but that with him unbelief sprang neither from caprice nor from an unbridled spirit. "Man," he added, "ought to asseverate about nothing, especially about what concerns his last moments. . . . To say whence I come, what I am, whither I am going, is beyond my thoughts, and yet the thing exists. I am the watch which exists, and does not know itself. The religious sentiment is so consoling that it is a heavenly boon to possess it."

And on another occasion he said: "One believes in God because everything around us proclaims him, and the greatest minds have believed in him—not only Bossuet, but Newton and Leibnitz. Such, literally, has been the case with me in the progress of my mind. I felt the need of belief, and I believed. But my belief was uncertain after I reasoned. Perhaps I shall believe blindly once again. God grant it. I do not offer resistance—assuredly not; I do not ask for anything better. . . . I have never doubted about God."

#### A REASON FOR RELIGION.

In the conversations reported by Gourgaud there is little trace of his belief in Christianity. In his last will he made no declaration of faith. He merely warned his son that religion had a power far greater than certain narrow-minded philosophers would allow, that it was capable of rendering many great services to humanity. By standing well with the Pope an influence can be maintained over the conscience of 100,000,000 people.

"It is hard to reconcile the last authenticated words of Napoleon with any heartfelt belief in Christianity. The probability would seem to be that he wavered between materialism and theism, inclining more and more to the latter belief as the years wore on, but never feeling for religion the keen interest that he always manifested for the arts of war and of government. Richly gifted as he was in all that pertained to the life of action, and by no means lacking originality and taste in the spheres of philosophy and literature, his nature was singularly barren on the side of religion. His best certified utterances on this topic are those of the politician rather than of the believer."

#### THE NEW POPE.

IN the *Pall Mall Magazine*, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Robertson, D.D., gives what he calls "an anecdotal narrative" of the new Pope, the remarkableness of whose career, he says, is nowhere realized more than in his own village, where, on a marble tablet, recently affixed to the house where Sarto was born, may be read these words (in Italian): "A testimony to the world how Christ-God knows how to unite to a poor and holy humility the highest altitude of power and of grandeur."

#### THE FIGURE "NINE" AND THE POPE.

Dr. Robertson says:

"Speaking of his past life in Venice, just before the Papal election, . . . [Sarto] said: 'My life has been strangely ruled by the figure nine. For nine years I was a schoolboy at Riese; for nine years a student at Padua; for nine years a curate at Tombolo; for nine years a priest at Salzano; for nine years a canon at Trevizo; for nine years a bishop at Mantua; and now for nine years I have been Cardinal-Patriarch at Venice, and when I am Pope, as long as God wills, possibly for another nine years.'"

#### THE FAMILY AT RIESE.

Sarto's father, as messenger of the local town council, was passing poor on 16 cents a day, with a family of eight children. The wife, however, was a tailoress, and often toiled till midnight to add to these slender earnings. The chief, indeed the only, shop in Riese still belongs to the brother-in-law and sister of the Pope. In it, as might be expected, everything is sold, from groceries and clocks to postal cards and ropes.

#### "THAT RAGAZZINO, GIUSEPPE SARTO."

Even in Sarto's amiable character it seems there were blemishes; and one of these blemishes was a boyish weakness for throwing stones.

"The other day a poor woman, driving in a diligence with a priest, said to him, 'I am very poor, and I have many children; I wish you would take one to train him up as a priest.' 'And perhaps to be Pope,' replied the priest, going on to say, 'Who would have thought that that *ragazzino*, Giuseppe Sarto, who, with his habit of throwing stones, once stoned the carriage of a priest on the Castelfranco road, would have become our Pontifex?'"

#### SARTO AS POPE.

It is too soon the writer admits, to speak of Sarto as Pope. It is, however, well known how much he felt at first the restrictions involved by his position.

"He set aside the unwritten law that the Pope should not leave his rooms without notice, in order that an escort might be provided. He broke through the custom, observed scrupulously by Leo XIII. and by his immediate predecessors, of dining alone. He has had his sisters at table with him, and many friends besides."

Certain members of the Curia have even mildly remonstrated with him on this score, with the result that on their taking leave the Pope gravely announced the names of those who



were to dine with him next day. He will have his way, the writer says, but only up to a certain point.

#### WESTERN CIVILIZATION AS A BUDDHIST VIEWS IT.

THE new quarterly period called *Buddhism*, established in Rangoon, publishes in its first number a vehement assertion of the failure of Western civilization. The editor says :

##### THE SUPERIORITY OF THE EAST.

"If we set aside such general calamities as plagues and famines, there is more real poverty, more starvation, more utter misery in England and America to-day than yet exists in any Buddhist land, where the people are poorer indeed in this world's goods, but richer, incomparably richer, in that trained attitude of mind, born of a deep appreciation of the realities of existence and of a cultured æstheticism, which alone can give rise to true contentment, to mental peace, to a happiness which finds its goal rather in the inalienable delights of the exercise of the higher mental faculties than in the possession of innumerable means of advancing wealth and commerce, of gratifying sense and avarice, of promoting merely bodily comforts.

"And surely herein lies the right aim of all civilization, the true test of the value of any effort after progress, whether it be called civilization, or religion, or philosophy : does that system, in its application, tend to promote the general welfare of man ; to enlarge their hearts with love, to expand their mental horizon ; does it diminish the world's misery, its poverty, its criminality ; does it, in a single word, increase the happiness of those who pursue it ?"

While Western civilization has failed so utterly to increase the happiness of the Western world, there is no prospect of its doing so by its own resources. Its religions and philosophies are, in the opinion of this Eastern writer, perishing before the inexorable tread of the advance of science. If, therefore, salvation is to come to the millions who are perishing under the miseries of Western civilization, it must come by means of religion ; they must embrace Buddhism, which, according to these expositors, is absolutely agnostic on all questions as to the relation of things or the existence of a supreme being, which denies emphatically the immortality of the individual soul, and has no use for prayer. He says :

"Buddhism is a religion of here and now, it is a practical solution of many of the difficulties of life. Unconcerned with the yesterday or to-morrow, its interest is centered on one question only :

What can we do for the attainment of happiness?" Buddhism not only does not seek to answer the eternal problems which vex the minds of Western thinkers, such as the problem of the origin of evil or the freedom of the will. Buddhism "is fixed only on the life we live ; its search only for the truth about existence, the secret of the attainment of good, the way of coming to a true and lasting happiness."

##### WHAT THE WEST WANTS.

This, he maintains, is exactly what the West wants :

"There is need in the West to-day of a religion which shall contain in the highest degree a philosophy, a system of ontology, founded on reason rather than upon belief ; a religion containing the clearest possible enunciation of ethical principles ; a religion which shall be devoid of those animistic speculations which have brought about the downfall of the hereditary faiths of the West, devoid of belief in all that is opposed to reason ; a religion which shall proclaim the reign of law alike in the world of matter and in the world of mind.

"Such a religion exists—a religion unparalleled in the purity of its ethical teaching, unapproached in the sublimity of its higher doctrine ; a religion which, more than any other in the world, has served to civilize, to uplift, to elevate, to promote the happiness of mankind ; a religion whose proudest boast it is that its altars are unstained by one drop of human blood,—the religion of the law of truth proclaimed by the great sage of India, the knowledge and the practice of which has brought peace into the lives of innumerable men.

"Buddhism, on the other hand, albeit it now numbers five hundred millions of adherents, albeit that its dominion extends among races so far apart as the nomad dwellers of the steppes of Tartary and the inhabitants of tropical Ceylon can, alone among the great religions of the world, make the proud boast that its altars have been from the beginning unstained with human blood,—that not one life has ever been sacrificed in the name of Him who taught love and pity as the chiefest law of life. What good Buddhism has done in the world,—and it has been the redemption of the savage tribes of Tibet and Tartary, it has augmented the immemorial civilization of China, it has ennobled the national life and nature of the great people of Japan,—what good it has done has been good unalloyed ; and we think that the fact that its dominion over its adherents has been so great for good that they have never fallen into the dark abyss of intolerance, have never dared employ the mas-

ter's name as excuse for their own cruelty, is perhaps the best proof of all the perfection of its ethical teaching, of its true value to humanity, its true power as a civilizing agent "

It will be interesting to see how this bold assertion of the infinite ethical superiority of Buddhism is regarded by the Western world.

#### AN ANCIENT OBSERVATORY IN INDIA.

THE accompanying photographic view of the observatory at Jeypore, India, appears in the December number of *Popular Astronomy*, having been furnished by Miss Etta Moulton, a graduate of Carleton College, Minn., now a missionary in India. Facts regarding this observatory, as obtained by Miss Moulton, are given in the following paragraphs:

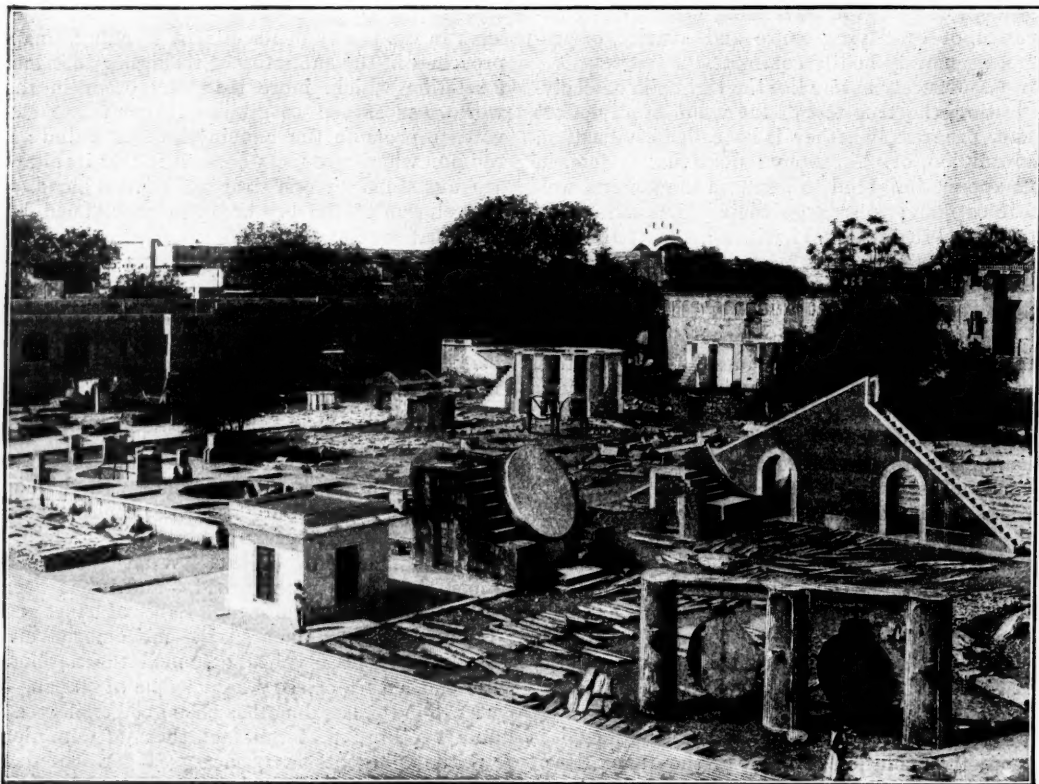
The Observatory at Jeypore was built by the celebrated royal astronomer, Jey Sing. It is not under cover. The instruments have been allowed to get much out of repair, and many of them are now quite useless, it being impossible even to guess what purpose they served in the

wonderfully accurate observations and calculations of their inventor; but dials, gnomons, quadrants, etc., still remain of great interest to astronomers.

The buildings were erected by Jey Sing II., Rajah of Jeypore, in 1137 A.H., or 1724 A.D. He was an engineer, mathematician, and an astronomer. He constructed on his own plan observatories at Jeypore, Benares, Ujjain, Delhi, and Muttra.

Jey Sing was chosen by Mahammad Shah to reform the calendar. From his astronomical observations tables were constructed which were more correct than those of De la Hire.

One instrument in the picture is the mural quadrant. It is a wall 11 feet high, and 9 feet,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad, in the plane of the meridian; by this means are ascertained the sun's altitude and zenith distance and its greatest declination, and the latitude of the place. There are two large circles,—one of stone and the other of cement,—and a stone square, used, perhaps, for ascertaining the shadow of the gnomon, and the measurement of the azimuth. Next the Yan-



OBSERVATORY AT JEYPORE, INDIA, ERECTED ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

tracament will be seen, the wall of which is 36 feet long and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad, and is set in the plane of the meridian. One end is 6 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and the other 22 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height; and it slopes gradually up, so as to point to the north pole. There are also a double mural quadrant, an equatorial circle of stone, a *chakroyantra*, between two walls (used in finding the declination of a planet or star), and a *Digansayantra*, to find the azimuth of a planet or star.

### MOMMSEN, THE PRINCE OF MODERN HISTORIANS.

THE English reviews for December devote a good deal of space to the late historian of Rome. Mr. Sidney Whitman, who knew the historian personally, contributes a very interesting paper to the *Contemporary Review*. He describes him as "of medium height, of slight figure; his face clean-shaven and full of wrinkles, set off by a head full of long silvery hair. A pair of dark illuminatingly expressive eyes peered through his spectacles."

#### MOMMSEN AND NAPOLEON III.

Mr. Whitman tells the following tale of Mommsen as unpaid proofreader to the French Emperor:

"Napoleon caused the history of the princely family of Borghese to be written, and he again approached Mommsen and asked him whether he would consent to revise the proofs. This Mommsen agreed to do, but here again he declined to accept the 50,000 francs which the French Emperor had set apart for him in return for his services. The soul of the German professor stood above cash payment, even from an emperor. He had been too busy with the dust of whole dynasties of Cæsars to attach much importance to the favor or the rewards of monarchs."

Mommsen's reputation in Italy was so great that the reply "Sono Theodor Mommsen" once disarmed a band of brigands who were about to rifle the professor's pockets, the brigand chief saying that he would scorn to rob any one who had done so much for Italy's renown.

#### MOMMSEN AND ENGLAND.

Mommsen told Mr. Whitman that the unpopularity of England in Germany was not due directly to the Boer War; it was partly a reaction against a former exaggerated German admiration for everything English, and partly the inevitable outcome of long-standing political and sentimental grievances. Mommsen did not cherish the colonial ambitions which are often at-

tributed to German professors; he took a black view of the future of Austria, which would be come "The Turkey of Europe;" and regarded German municipal government as something reflecting honor on German civilization.

#### A German of the Past.

The president of Trinity College contributes a brief article on Mommsen to the *Independent Review*. The great historian was, he says, the product of a Germany which seems vanishing before the advance of manufactures and millionaires.

"To this Germany Mommsen belonged; and he linked it with the imperial Germany of to-day. He perpetuated its best traditions in his simplicity of life, his ceaseless industry, but also in his keen, constant interest in the problems of the day. Hardly less characteristic is the poetic feeling which again and again lightens up the pages of his most severely scientific writings. In all ways he was a worthy descendant of the great scholars and teachers who helped to place Germany in the van of European thought."

#### MOMMSEN ON GIBBON.

Dr. Pelham cites the following interesting judgment of Gibbon, sent by Mommsen during the Gibbon centenary of 1894:

Acknowledging in the highest degree the mastery of an unequalled historian, speaking publicly of him, I should be obliged to limit in a certain way my admiration of his work. He has taught us to combine Oriental with Occidental lore; he has infused in history the essence of large doctrine, and of theology; his "solemn sneer" has put its stamp upon those centuries of civilization rotting and of humanity decaying into ecclesiastical despotism. But his researches are not equal to his great views; he has read up more than a historian should. A first-rate writer, he is not a plodder.

#### His Defects as a Historian.

Turning to the *Monthly Review* article by Dr. Emil Reich, we find Mommsen criticised quite as severely as he had criticised Gibbon. Dr. Reich warns us against overestimating the method of historical study of which Mommsen was the most illustrious representative, which method increases the number of books of a purely archaeological interest rather than augments the amount of real historical knowledge. He argues that Roman history could not be written by a German:

"For the Roman world within the times of the republic, or in the times of the empire, was so utterly different from anything that had developed or grown up in Germany, that no diligence in research, nor any philosophical effort of the self-sustained mind, could enable a Ger-

man to write up events utterly different in character and drift from those of his own country and time."

Every one of Mommsen's great treatises was rather a collection of monographs than a work giving a direct and full insight into the working principles of Roman institutions. Mommsen's authority has sterilized the study of the history of Rome; and the scholars of the world are under his hand. Mommsen had neither the passion nor the highest capacity of the historian proper.

#### MOMMSEN AS A WORKER.

The amount of work accomplished by Mommsen may be judged from the following:

"In his works, which already, in 1887, counted 949 numbers, representing 6,824 folio pages, 1,402 quarto, and 19,319 octavo pages, the great scholar investigated all the problems of Roman political history, chronology, numismatics, law, and religion."

#### VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the December *Contemporary Review* is that which "Ivanovich" contributes concerning the King and Queen of Italy. It is a pleasant and, on the whole, favorable character sketch. Of the King, "Ivanovich" says:

"Victor Emmanuel III. is not more gifted than his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather with artistic sensibilities, and he is more the descendant of the last in his love of order, his mathematical preciseness of mind, his conception of duty, and his standard of personal deportment, than of Humbert, or of *Il Re Galantuomo*. But, like his grandfather, he has an eye for the beauty of a horse, and his stables are the best appointed of any in Europe. The pomps of the Catholic Church scarcely impress him, and he could never take in the works of the great musical composers of Italy. His father, in the way of music, only cared for the rattat-too of the drum, his grandfather for the French fanfare, and Charles Albert for the music of the cannon, which woke him up well and pulled him out of himself.

"He is extremely *irredentist*, but after the fashion of his forefathers, who sought to eat the Italian artichoke leaf by leaf. His mind from infancy has been imbued with the history of the House of Savoy, which he regards as a predestined house, and he is on the watch for circumstances favorable to an *irredentist* policy, with the help of France and Russia, or of Germany, or even the assassins of Belgrade. He remembers how an ancestor wore the crown of Cyprus, and that the Venetian Cornara held that island, and

that Venice, to draw it from the ownership of Catherine Cornara, made her their Doge. I do not imagine that Victor Emmanuel thinks of adding Cyprus to his crown, so long as it is well governed, or Great Britain (retaining her present strength) cares to keep it. He would be more keen on the recovery of Nice and Savoy. In his opinion, the territory of the world being incapable of increase, the powers will always have to be vigilant conservators of their real estate, and lose no chance of acquiring more. He therefore attaches great importance to military competence."

#### DOMESTICITY ENTHRONED.

And of the court and Queen:

"The former court of Italy reproaches the present with too domestic taste. Queen Margaret played the part of a mainspring in social, literary, artistic matters, in giving industrial impulses by setting fashions, in patronizing the movement for higher education for the daughters of the upper classes, and in bringing into elementary schools for girls teachers of small handicrafts. She acted so smoothly that her hand scarcely appeared in the many affairs to which she turned it. She reconciled the upper classes of those different Italys, the great cities, to unity under the House of Savoy. The old court speak of the King and Queen as preferring the small apartments to the large, and conforming to bourgeois ideals. This is unjust, for the young Queen appears nobly magnificent on gala nights at the opera, when she receives imperial or royal visitors, and on state or stately occasions. She has become a marvelously handsome woman, and does not seem too tall under the high-pitched ceilings of the Italian palaces."

#### THE KING AND HIS VISITORS.

The following observations of the King's demeanor are probably based upon personal experience:

"The private apartments of the King of Italy are on the second floor of the Quirinal looking toward the Barberini Palace. A visitor is taken up a private stair by General Brusati, or some other aide-de-camp in waiting, and shown to a seat in an anteroom, where he awaits his turn for an audience. When it comes round, the general opens a door, bows low, and the person to be next received enters a small room, with white walls, decorated with eighteenth-century gold moldings and furnished with red chairs in gilded frames. The King is standing. He has a military air, and the habits of mental tension and of the habitual strain on his power of insight to read what is hidden in the recesses of



the brain are stamped on his countenance. He moves easily, points with a gentlemanly and polite gesture to a chair, sits down himself, and opens the conversation also with ease. As he does not smoke he has not the resource of breaking the ice with a cigar when he knows the visitor well and suspects that the matter which brought him may be embarrassing for both. The King made up his mind when a mere lad not to smoke, because he saw that the abuse of the cigar had had a bad effect on his father's health. He is a good linguist, though he speaks French less well than the Queen, and is familiar with all the dialects of Italy. He is apt to speak to French visitors in the third person, a courteous Italian custom in the higher classes."

"Ivanovich" says that the King is terribly afraid of being laughed at, and never receives a stranger of distinction without learning of his pursuits and reading up subjects connected with them.

"He abhors chatter, seeks to draw out those to whom he grants audiences on the subjects which he thinks they best understand, and confesses that he likes people to talk 'shop.' Osio taught him to take his life in his hand."

#### THE STORY OF HIS MARRIAGE.

His devotion to domestic life is a marked feature in his character. His family life is beyond reproach; he is economical and a good manager; and, finally, he married for love, under what circumstances "Ivanovich" retails in the following passage:

"The Prince of Naples went to Venice. He saw there a girl, simple and gracious, sweetly serious, entirely free from the coquetry of which he had seen too much at Naples, tall, slim, with a figure that would have matched those of the caryatides of the Erechtheum on the Acropolis, and with amber complexion and eyes just as dark as his nurse's. They differed greatly, however, from the ardent eyes of Maria Maista, which expressed passion only; those of Helen of Montenegro expressed sentiment and pensiveness; they had the softness of velvet, set round with glowing embers, and they could beam like the sun's rays in spring. She spoke French like a Parisian, had played the violin by ear when a child, and had perfected this talent under a professor, who said the year before that she had no further need for his lessons. The young princess went on to St. Petersburg. The Czar Alexander died; the Princess of Hesse decided to enter the Orthodox Church, and the new Czar married her. Helen's relations could no longer hope to see her Empress of Russia; but as she

had become enamored of Italy, she did not share their disappointment, for something whispered to her of the impression she had made at Venice, and she preferred the orange groves along the Mediterranean and the interesting or enchanting cities of Italy to the birch and pine woods on the shores of the Baltic. She scarcely regretted losing the imperial crown of Russia. It is not true that she conveyed indirectly to the Prince of Naples her sentiments, hopes, and fears, by means of poems published in the *Nadalia*, a Russian literary review; but a sweet sonnet on Venice, fresh as a summer's morning, from her pen appeared in that periodical. Venice appeared to her the city of poetry and romantic love, and the Prince of Naples read this sonnet, which somebody sent him from Lucerne, with an Italian translation. It contained no declaration, such as that given in *La Vision*,—attributed, but wrongly, to Helen, and given in the same review. The Queen of Italy has a delicate touch, vibrating sensibilities, ease, and a musical ear in writing poetry. She is, in all else, free as a poetess from affectation."

#### FACTS ABOUT THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY OF PARIS.

THE rapid-transit problems of New York and London have their counterpart in Paris, where the Metropolitan Railway system is working transformations quite as wonderful as those resulting from the installation of London's "Tuppenny Tube" and New York's great subway has its parallel in many features of construction. Many interesting facts relating to the Paris enterprise are given in an article contributed by M. Paul Letheule to the *Engineering Magazine* for December.

The undertaking was viewed, at first, with such indifference by contractors that the city was unable to obtain bids on the work and had to build and complete the first section itself. After that, however, interest was aroused, competitive bids tendered, and contracts awarded for the rest of the work at an actual saving to the city from the original estimates of cost.

#### MOTORS AND CARS.

Trains are operated in sections of four and eight cars; in the former case, the forward car is the only motor car. In eight-coach trains, both the forward and rear cars are motor cars, and can be operated separately or in series from the one controller. On some of the lines it is necessary to run trains with motor cars at both ends, owing to lack of facilities for switching at terminal stations. Each motor car carries two



francs 0.15 [3 cents] in second-class from any one point to another on the system. Up to 9 A.M., the second-class excursion tickets are sold at francs 0.20 [4 cents], the return ticket being good for the return trip at any time of the day or night.

These rates of fare, while comparatively cheap for long rides, are, of course, high for short distances; this, especially in the case of line 2, permits of a very appreciable competition from the surface road operated by the Compagnie des Omnibus, whose La Vilette-Trocadéro line, operated by steam, parallels the Metropolitan Railway's branch.

The fares charged on the surface road are francs 0.15 [3 cents] in first-class, and francs 0.10 [2 cents] in second class, with an extra fare of francs 0.05 [1 cent] for long distances.

#### THE GLASS INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

M. BENOIST continues, in the first November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, his series on great industries with a paper on the glass works of France. These were anciently established in the near neighborhood of forests for the sake of the fuel. The figures for 1896—which are, apparently, the latest available—show that the industry then employed 40,700 persons, and that there were eighteen works employing more than 500 persons each. M. Benoist mentions an interesting factor which tends to preserve the industry in its old home, in spite of the increased use of coal instead of wood—namely, the hereditary aptitude shown by the families of the workmen and workwomen. And this brings us to the question of child labor. Modern sentiment has endeavored to check the employment of very young children, but employers and inspectors alike are apt to be deceived by false statements of age made by the parents of the children. Trade writers have declared that the industry is really very healthy, but statistics show that glass-workers do not live as long as the general average of the nation. Wages, however, are high; thus, the most highly skilled make \$1.37 a day, while foremen make as much as \$2. These figures represent a considerable advance on what was paid some thirty-five years ago. The whole industry appeared curiously ancient and primitive to M. Benoist's eye; he did not find in it, as in so many other industries, that constant application of mechanical improvement in order to economize the human material at work. On the contrary, there seemed to him to have been but little progress in that respect since the days of the old Egyptians.

#### THE ANCESTRY OF MAN.

IN the numbers of the *Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau* of the last of October and early November, the most prominent place is taken by a lecture that was delivered by Dr. Schwalbe before the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians at Cassel on September 23.

The subject is the early history of man. It is a review from the standpoint of an anatomist, of our present knowledge of the ancestry of man. He goes over quite carefully the evidence in regard to prehistoric man, and his results are interesting as summing up what is now believed in regard to this important topic. He takes up the matter in a good deal of detail, and offers some new criticisms of the commonly quoted proofs of the existence of a prehistoric man of a low grade of development, or of a being who was the ancestor of man, but so different that he could not be called man.

He considers all living men so closely related to each other that they must have a common origin. All men of the present time, without doubt, belong to one species. The Neanderthal man, however, whose remains were discovered something like a half-century ago, he says is of a different species, basing this belief on some studies of the past year which have thrown additional light on the anatomical characteristics of this ancient man. This man of the quaternary period he considers as deserving the name of *Homo primigenius*, and is specifically distinct from the modern species of *Homo sapiens*. The remains found in Spy, Belgium, in 1886, and in Krapina, Croatia, in 1899, he assigns to the same species of *Homo primigenius*. This species of man lived in Europe, but he does not consider that the evidence of his presence in America is very strong.

*Pithecanthropus erectus*, the skull of which was found in Java by Dubois, he considers, as do most other geologists, the real missing link, and goes into some detail to show how it differs from man and the anthropoid apes. He then discusses the relationships of the lemurs, the anthropoid apes, *Pithecanthropus erectus*, and man. The common root of these forms must be well back in geological time, for he considers that man was differentiated in the early tertiary. The question, however, of the actual phylogenetic history of these forms he leaves somewhat in doubt, expressing the hope that the discoveries of the near future may throw some light on it.

#### The Original Home of Man.

In connection with the above article, a good deal of interest is attached to an address by Dr. Wilser at the same meeting at Cassel on the

original home of man. This is the most prominent article in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift* of November 1.

Premising that man's nearest living relatives are the anthropoid apes, and that the missing link connecting him with lower forms was found in the discovery of *Pithecanthropus erectus* in Java, he takes up and discusses the various ideas as to the locality from which the human race started. He says that there has been an idea that because these apes, which are our nearest living relatives, live now in Africa and Asia not far from the Tropic of Cancer, man must have originated from these same regions. But he says it is not where animals are living now, but where we find their fossil representatives that we must suppose them to have originated. "As in the desert, even when the wind has covered all other traces of a caravan, its way is marked by the bones of those who have fallen by the way."

The remains of apes have been found in Europe belonging to an earlier time than those of Asia and Africa, and Europe is nearer the original home. Man, with the other mammals, originated in the Arctic regions, and the animals spread in successive waves from that center over the earth. *Pithecanthropus* belongs to a wave which passed from the northern center earlier than that which left *Homo primigenius*. It is not Australia or South America that is the home from which man and his ancestors started, but the regions around the North Pole.

It is of great practical importance to determine the original home of man, for by this means, and by this means only, can we explain the distribution of the races of men.

#### THE NATIVE RACES OF RHODESIA.

DR. LOIR, in *Revue Générale des Sciences* for November 15, 1903, furnishes a very readable article on the indigenous peoples of Rhodesia. The article is excellently illustrated, and, while somewhat sketchy, as any general treatment of such a large subject must be of necessity, yet gives a very clear idea of these people and their general character and conditions.

The indigenous population of South Africa belongs to three distinct branches, the Bushmen, the Hottentots, and the Bantus or Kaffirs. The Bushmen are a pygmy race, very low in the scale of development, and with little in the way of possibilities of improvement. They do not build homes, do not till the soil, and live largely on the products of the chase. They do not count beyond three, anything above that being

simply "many." They have little in the way of religion, and no tribal government. Yet they are sufficiently advanced to have some notion of art, for they paint on wood and stone, showing some knowledge of perspective and some accurate taste in the use of colors. Probably they are an older race than the Hottentots and Bantus, and it is supposed that they are a remnant of the dwarf races that once lived in Europe, but disappeared about the year 1000.

The Hottentots resemble the Bushmen in the color of the skin, but are larger. They live in villages, and readily take up the habits of the whites. They have some notion of a deity, and in the towns have frequently adopted the Protestant religion. They take readily to the vices of the whites, particularly in the use of alcoholic liquors.

The Bantus are the highest race of South Africa. They are intelligent and readily adopt the ways of civilized peoples. The mountain Bantus live on the summits of the hills, or "kopjes," where they have probably been driven by their stronger neighbors. They are of gentle disposition, but inclined to keep out of the way of the whites. They are much less intelligent than those living nearer the coast. The coast tribes are men of large size, well built, and intelligent, and are the warlike peoples who have made so much trouble for the European invaders. The Zulus are, perhaps, the most noted tribe of this race. The language of the Bantus is idiomatically the same in all the tribes, but has many different dialects. It is easily learned, and English women soon acquire sufficient facility to talk to their servants in the native tongue. The Kaffirs, as a rule, get the vices of civilization rather than the desirable things, for, like all similar peoples, it seems easy for them to acquire bad habits.

Before the English domination the Bantus had a somewhat elaborate system of government, and in the villages a kind of court to render justice between man and man. They live in huts which are collected in villages, the individual homes being arranged so as to enclose a place for their domestic animals. Their provisions are placed in specially constructed elevated huts so as to be protected from the attacks of white ants. It is the woman who does all the work both within and without the hut. The Bantus are the most advanced of all the negroes of Africa, and have a large share of mechanical skill. They are carpenters and tailors, they make pottery, and they have learned the art of manufacturing and working iron. They reduce the iron ore in large clay pots with a primitive form of bellows, beat it out with stones, and



from it manufacture their weapons of war. Curiously enough, while they work iron and copper, they have never mined the gold which exists in their country. Their kraals, in some cases, are situated immediately over the ancient gold mines of the Phœnicians,—mines which are probably very rich, but which have never been worked at all by the Kaffirs. In these mines are found the utensils and tools of the Phœnicians, just as they were abandoned in ancient times, the Kaffirs never having interested themselves in them.

The Kaffirs are fond of personal adornment, and both males and females sometimes wear elaborate headdresses which greatly increase, apparently, their height. Their every-day dress, however, is extremely limited in amount, a single small piece of cloth or the skin of an animal serving for the whole attire of a man.

#### THE FORMS OF CELLS.

IN the last number of *Biologisches Centralblatt*, Dr. N. K. Koltzoff, of the University of Moscow, has an article which adds a new item to our knowledge of the complex mechanism known to biologists as the cell, which is now considered to be the unit of structure, the smallest mass of living matter that is able to exist by itself.

As cells are found crowded together to form the tissues of the body, the great variety of angular shapes which they present appears to be the result of their mutual pressure against each other; but there are many round cells, and many more that become round if they are freed from the pressure of surrounding cells, as may easily be seen by clipping off a fragment of a clam's gill, and then tearing it apart in water with fine needles until the cells are separated. They change from rectangular and spindle-shaped to spherical, and since they are no longer moored to underlying cells, swim around by means of the cilia that naturally serve merely to keep a current of fresh water moving over the gills.

Fish eggs, frogs' eggs, and others that are not surrounded with a hard shell are spherical, and apparently respond to the same laws of pressure as liquids, for drops of water, drops of oil in water, etc., are also spherical.

But some free cells are not spherical. The red corpuscles of the blood are not, and the red corpuscles vary in shape in the blood of different animals,—a fact that has often been found to

be of the greatest importance in trials for murder. The eggs of certain wheel-animalcules that inhabit the water are crescent-shaped, although, as far as can be seen, there is not so much as a surrounding membrane to keep them in that shape.

There is a whole legion of one-celled animals that present as many vagaries of form as the fabled inhabitants of the moon. One is shaped like a cornucopia most of the time, although it occasionally draws up into a ball as it goes whirling through the water. Another is egg-shaped, with its mouth on one side; another has the form of a morning-glory; another consists of a long, slender pedestal with a sphere at the top, from which it pushes out little knobbed spikes of protoplasm until it looks like a microscopic pinball. All consist of a single cell, and none of them have any trace of skeleton or shell.

These observations led the writer to investigate cells and endeavor to find out by what means they retained shapes so different from the globular form which, as semi-fluid bodies, would be most natural for them.

In examining the red corpuscles of the salamander, Prof. F. Menes found a circular thread that was firm and elastic, which he thought accounted for the variation of the corpuscle from the globular form.

The writer placed cells in a dozen different kinds of chemical solutions of varying densities. He found that the form of the cell changed according to the osmotic power of the fluid, but was entirely independent of its chemical nature. The same kind of cell would assume a definite form in a solution of definite strength and a different form for a different strength of the same solution. The same kind of cell would assume a similar form in a different chemical solution provided the solution had the same osmotic power, and a cell would resume its former shape if changed into a fluid of the right osmotic power.

In all cases where a cell varies from the globular form, elastic structures were found to be present. Elastic fibers play a very important rôle. Sometimes there are elastic spirals around the margin of the cell, sometimes there is a basket-work of these elastic threads that form a sort of framework for the cell, and in other cases there is a minute rod running through the middle of the cell. He found these elastic structures in all cells of permanent form, but he did not find them in those of varying form, such as the amœba, and believes they are lacking in such cells.

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the January *Harper's* appears Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury's second paper on "Is English Becoming Corrupt?" James Gibson Johnson, obtaining his information from a diary of Captain Gibson, one of the participants, tells the exciting but up to this time neglected story of the siege and capture of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, in 1745. The story includes such varied characters as Roger Wolcott, Whitefield, the Wesleyan preacher, and Commodore Warren.

### AMERICA'S UNCONQUERED MOUNTAIN.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who with a small party tried recently to ascend Mount McKinley, in the Alaskan range, tells the story of the attempt. The outfit the party carried is interesting. "Our mountaineering equipment," says Dr. Cook, "was very simple and extremely light. As food for each man,—pemmican,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pounds per day; zwieback, 4 ounces per day; sweetened condensed milk, 4 ounces per day; tea. We had also a small quantity of cheese and some erbswurst; both of these, however, proved unsatisfactory. Pemmican, bread, tea, and condensed milk seemed to satisfy all our wants. For fuel we had wood alcohol, to be burned in aluminum stoves, and also petroleum, to be burned in a primus stove. The latter proved by far the more successful. We carried no dishes, except a spoon and a few cups, pocket-knives, and one kettle, in which we melted snow to get water for our tea.

"There was nothing unusual about our clothes, except a large eider-down robe (the down attached to the skin of the birds). The robe was so arranged that it could be made into a sleeping-bag and an overcoat. Our tent was made of silk, after a special pattern which I devised for polar work. It was large enough for four men, and weighed less than three pounds. Each man carried a regular Alpine axe, and in his rucksack he was to carry his sleeping-bag, glacier-rope made of horse-hair, provisions, and a general outfit for a ten days' stay in the mountains. This weighed forty pounds."

Prof. Ernest Rutherford, of McGill University, writes, with undoubted scientific accuracy, of the "Disintegration of the Radioactive Elements," describing the different properties of uranium, thorium, and radium.

### THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE opening article of the January *Century* is a description, by Othon Guerlac, of the workings of the French Chamber of Deputies, "The Storm Center of French Politics." The drawings of André Castaigne which accompany the article are particularly vivid and real. The third installment of the unpublished Thackeray letters, charming in the new view they give of the man, appear in this number. Sylvester Baxter describes, with the help of photographs, the remarkable palace of art which Mrs. Gardner has recently completed in Boston. The building is "Italian in all its essentials," and yet as a whole it is "a beautiful composite." Within are gathered art treasures from nearly every part of the world, arranged with such beauty and by so sure an art sense that "its charm has the intimacy

that proceeds from the consummate expression of a temperament for which the love of the beautiful is a supreme joy."

### A TRAVELER IN TIBET.

The Rev. Ekai Kawaguchi, a Japanese priest of Buddha, tells the story of some of his recent remarkable travels through Tibet. He went to study Buddhism and to search for some religious manuscripts which he believed were in Tibet. His picture of the young Dalai Lama of Lhasa trying to better Tibetan civil service and to choke out sports and politics is interesting. Speaking of the people, he says:

"The citizens of Lhasa are the most affable in disposition and polished in manner and speech of all Tibetans. They are very vindictive and revengeful, concealing anger, however, until there is an opportunity to wreak vengeance to their heart's content. Both sexes are very extravagant in dress, and both decorate the ear-lobes with turquoise and gold trinkets. The women wear coral and turquoise ornaments in their hair, and also pearl and amber-set headgear. Their other ornaments are gold neck-rings, rings of silver on the right arm and of conch-shell on the left, gold finger-rings, etc. Government officials ordinarily wear silk or wool cloth of maroon color, but on ceremonial occasions the color is pure yellow. The more pretentious people and many of the common people wear maroon color usually, but the lower classes wear gray-colored sheep's-wool cloth of rough native make. Some wear shoes of Chinese pattern, but the majority wear those of native style covered with sheep's-wool cloth."

Authoritative articles on radium are contributed by Prof. Ernest Merritt, of Cornell, and by Madame Curie, the joint discoverer of the new element. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, gives some striking facts showing "The Need of Closer Inspection and Greater Restriction of Immigrants." Nearly 9,000 people were debarred from June, 1902, to June, 1903, while more than 850,000 were received after mingling with the convicts and diseased people who were refused. Jack London's new novel, "The Sea-Wolf," begins in this number.

### SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

BESIDES the first installment of Captain Mahan's history of "The War of 1812" in the January *Scribner's*, there is a strikingly interesting description, by F. S. Dellenbaugh, of a comparatively unknown and wonderful valley in southern Utah, which extends back of a giant peak of rock, the Great Temple of the Virgin. The Mormons have settled one end of the valley, which is varied with fertile fields and picturesque cañons filled with the health and wonderful colors and forms of untamed nature at high altitudes. M. H. Spielmann contributes an appreciation of the art of Frank Brangwyn.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S SCIENTIFIC WORK.

S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, describes in careful detail the various branches of

the scientific work done by the Government at Washington. Showing first how it is divided necessarily under the various departments, detailing the scientific investigation done in the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce departments, Mr. Langley outlines the work of the Patent Office, of the Geological Survey, whose engineers have added greatly to the knowledge of the country's coast line and interior during the last few years, and of the adjacent Weather Bureau; the achievements in the Naval Observatory, in the National Botanic Garden, the investigations in laboratories and throughout the country, of agricultural conditions, the studies and work of the Fish Commission, of the duties of the Bureau of Standards, the Marine Hospital Service, the Bureau of Labor, and other scientific agencies at work for the Government. He also traces the history of the Smithsonian Institution and the multifarious things it is doing for "the increase and the diffusion of knowledge."

Robert Grant's new novel, "The Undercurrent," begins in this number.

#### McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

ASIDE from Mr. Carl Schurz's paper on "Can the South Solve the Negro Problem?" which we quote from in the "Leading Articles of the Month," there is in the January *McClure's*, besides a long list of short fiction, an article by A. W. Rolker, reciting many interesting surgical operations done upon wild beasts in captivity. The current chapter of Miss Ida Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company" deals with Mr. Rockefeller's successful fight for the seaboard pipe lines.

#### TUNNELING OUT OF LIBBY PRISON.

James M. Wells, a lieutenant in the Michigan cavalry, tells the exciting story of his escape from Libby Prison during the Civil War. Describing the prison, he says: "For the first three months, many of the prisoners lay on the floor without a thing in the world either over or under them, with nothing but their boots on which to lay their heads at night. Among the twelve hundred men confined there at the time, all officers in our service, of greater or less rank, were represented almost every trade and profession. Many were masters of science, art, and literature whose names were not unknown to fame. There were preachers, painters, sculptors, orators, and poets. Many were the curious and beautiful designs wrought from beef bones saved up for the purpose, after the bones had first been picked to the very marrow by our hungry men.

"The pencil and pen sketches, drawn on whatever even surface might be found, often showed evidences of genius and a cultivated hand. Among those more or less famous in music I remember one of the Lombard family of Chicago, at that time celebrated singers of the Northwest. Gen. Neal Dow, the father and founder of the Maine Liquor Law, treated us now and then to temperance lectures, which, in a practical view, seemed to be quite unnecessary, as food was very scarce and intoxicating drinks absolutely out of the question. Religious services were held quite frequently, but in an evil hour a minstrel troupe was organized, which came near swamping religion and all else for the time being."

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* opens with a picture of the daily life of London's poor, by Lady Henry Somerset. Some features of slum life in the British metropolis are more hopeless than any conditions to be met with in the new world. Jack London has described these in his recent book. In the *Cosmopolitan* article, Lady Henry Somerset dwells on some of the more agreeable aspects of child life in the slums, not minimizing, however, the pathos of it all.

#### HAPPY LITTLE SAN MARINO.

"The Oldest Republic in the World"—San Marino, which, as it appears, is not a republic at all, but "an oligarchy pure and simple," is described by Mr. Herbert S. Stone. The relations of this odd little government with the kingdom of Italy, which surrounds it, are most amicable.

"A share of the internal revenue is turned by Italy into the coffers of San Marino. The vexed question of the tobacco tax has been settled in an unusual manner; the inhabitants agreeing to grow no tobacco, which enters free of duty. The spirit of liberty has had its effect on the citizens, and they are a peace-loving, law-abiding people."

#### MR. BRYAN ON FARMING AS AN OCCUPATION.

In the series of articles on "Making a Choice of a Profession," William Jennings Bryan writes on the attractions and possibilities of farming. He sums the matter up in these questions:

"If a father is able to start his son in business with ten thousand dollars, what business is so safe as farming? Given a young man with a thorough education, good habits, willingness to work, and a desire to make himself useful, where can he fare better than on a farm? He can apply his brains to the enriching of the soil, to the diversification of his crops, and to the improvement of his stock, and at the same time give reasonable indulgence to his taste for reading and study. He will have all that contributes to health of body, vigor of mind and to cultivation of the heart—what occupation or profession can offer him richer rewards?"

Among the illustrated features this month there is a timely discussion of "The Odd and Eccentric in the Drama," by H. H. Boyesen, 2d, with striking pictures from the modern spectacular play as presented in our great cities. Laura Grover Smith writes on "Some Famous Hymns and their Authors," and Leo Claretie on "Childhood Through the Ages." "Peru and the Pizarros—a Study in Retribution," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is the first paper in a series, "The Dramatic and Industrial History of South America," which will be presented in the *Cosmopolitan* during 1904.

#### FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

"IMPORTED Americans" is the title of *Frank Leslie's* opening article for January. The writer, Mr. Broughton Brandenburg, relates the experiences of himself and his wife in a steerage journey to Sicily and several weeks' intercourse with a typical emigrant family in their old home, the purpose being to familiarize themselves with the point of view of the great mass of southern Italians whose faces are turned toward America. Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg spent three months by way of preparation in the Italian

quarter of New York before starting on their outward voyage. While in Sicily they mingled constantly with the families of intending emigrants, learning their habits, mode of life, prospects, and attitude toward American institutions. Knowing by actual observation what the environment of these people is, in their native land, they were able to make a far more intelligent study of them as emigrants than would otherwise have been possible.

#### ADVICE TO BUYERS OF AUTOMOBILES.

This number of *Leslie's* has a special department devoted to the automobile. In a brief article on "What Not to Buy When You Buy an Automobile," Mr. P. M. Heldt adds to many other helpful suggestions this caution to the prospective purchaser of an electric machine:

"Don't purchase a second-hand electric carriage without scrutinizing the condition of the battery. When an electric machine is offered for sale second-hand, the reason often is that the battery is nearly or completely worn out and the owner dreads the expense of renewal. A trial of the car, if it can be had, is a fairly convincing test, as the mileage, or total distance run on one charge, drops with the deterioration of the battery."

Mr. James L. Ford writes on the pervasiveness of the gambling spirit in our modern American life; J. Olivier Curwood describes the manufacture of "pills, an American staple;" the story of Rose Fortune, a New York working girl, begun in the December number, is continued; and Judge Henry A. Shute brings to a close his delightful account of the doings of "A Few Real Boys."

#### MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

MR. W. F. MCCAULEY'S article in the January *Munsey's* on "The Absorption of Mexico" is quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month." Among other contributions to this number is a description by Ruth Everett of the work of teaching girls domestic science in the schools, first in Boston and afterward in New York. "To-day," says Mrs. Everett, "there are many classes of girls in our public schools who could go before an examining committee and talk intelligently on such seemingly abstruse themes as 'The Germ Theory Applied to Foods,' illustrating their talk with blackboard drawings. They can make simple chemical experiments. They know the relative value of food elements,—protein, albumen, and the rest. They understand the digestion of starch, and the composition of baking-powders. They can talk glibly about litmus tests and the salivary glands. And,—not an entirely unimportant point,—they look very neat in their white caps, sleevelets, and aprons."

Mr. Fritz Cunliffe-Owen shows by the personal stories of some foreigners in America that "foreigners of rank and title who set up their tents in New York are not necessarily blue-blooded blacklegs or mercenary adventurers."

#### THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Cunliffe-Owen also sketches the personality of Sir Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador to the United States. The successor to the late Sir Michael Herbert is described as a lawyer, and a well-known staff officer during the last Afghan war. He is about fifty years old. His earlier diplomatic service was, for many years, in India, and afterward as minister to Persia and ambassador to Spain. He has written two or three

novels and a biography of his father, the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Marion Durand. Elsie Reasoner's article on "American Sculptors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition" tells of some of the most important sculpture that American artists will exhibit at St. Louis.

#### LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN the January *Lippincott's*, besides the opening short novel by Edgar Fawcett and many short stories, there is an article by A. Schinz about the national theater idea, "The Theater of the People." Mr. Schinz describes the development of such a theater in France, at Bussang, and elsewhere. He tells, also, of the present project of M. Catulle Mendès of a portable popular theater. George Moore compares, in original fashion, the writing of Pierre Loti and of Kipling. "One flits like a swallow, the other rolls like a Maxim gun."

#### THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE January number of the *World's Work*, in its financial article, points out two directions in which monopoly is making especially rapid progress,—the monopoly of natural products and the monopoly of franchises for the public service. As stated in this article, the rule of action developed by the great combinations of capital that have been acquiring these natural monopolies is simply this: "A natural monopoly is worth any price for which it can be acquired, providing the buyers have money enough to develop it or to await its natural development."

#### COLOMBIAN BARBARITIES.

Mr. Thomas S. Alexander, a naturalist and trader, who has spent the past five years in Colombia, declares that the country is not entitled to be regarded as a civilized state. During the greater part of the five years Colombia was torn with revolutions, and Mr. Alexander had an opportunity to observe the methods of warfare employed by both the insurgents and the government troops. He relates many instances of barbarities committed by one side or the other. One of the worst atrocities that came to his knowledge was related to him by a government officer, General Triana, in the following words:

"There was a strong force of Liberals ambushed in thick brushwood on the side of a hill. One of our generals was ordered to clear them out, but he could not locate their exact position, and he knew that to advance blindly upon them would mean the loss of a great many of his men.

"What do you think he did? Among his troops there were about forty little boys from ten to fourteen years old. He picked them out and told them to march across the exposed ground toward the enemy. They had never faced death before, and were proud to march ahead of the rest. Before they had gone far, thousands of riflemen opened fire on them, and every one of the forty was killed. Then, the enemy having unmasked their position, our general easily drove them away. A pit was dug after the battle, and the corpses of the forty boys all thrown into it together."

#### CONNECTICUT, THE INVENTOR'S PARADISE.

Mr. Arthur Goodrich outlines certain conditions in Connecticut which make that State remarkably prolific



in useful and profitable inventions, not all of which are patented.

"There is scarcely an article in common use about your house that is not made in Connecticut, from the hinges and locks on the door to the billiard-table, the clock on your mantel, the sewing-machine in the work-room, your silverware, your gun, your bicycle or automobile, your piano and piano-player, and many such simple things as axes, nails, kitchen hardware, knives and forks, and needles, and chains."

The few things not made in Connecticut will usually be found to have been manufactured by Connecticut-made machinery. The growth of invention in the Connecticut factories, Mr. Goodrich states, has almost invariably led to an increase of wages, a decrease of the hours of labor, and a cheapening of the product.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

That ever-attractive theme, "The Best House to Live In," is treated by Joy Wheeler Dow, with a series of pictures illustrating the successive "periods" of American architecture, each with its lesson to the modern home-builder. Mr. George Iles contributes an excellent brief sketch of Herbert Spencer's life work. Miss Adele Marie Shaw gives the results of her investigation of the public schools in the Jersey suburbs of New York, showing that the suburban schools are superior in many ways to those of the city. "A Day with Eskimo Seal-hunters" is the title of an interesting paper by F. Swindlehurst. We have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Marcossou's account of the Chicago Employers' Association and its work.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the January *Atlantic*, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, whose fund of reminiscence of the New England "literary set" seems inexhaustible, writes entertainingly of "The Sunny Side of the Transcendental Period," with special reference to the Brook Farm community.

Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith relates in detail the story of the passage through the Illinois Legislature, in May, 1903, of what is believed to be the first general legislative act in the United States providing for the municipal ownership of street railways. This law, it will be remembered, met with the most strenuous opposition of the public service corporations, and was signed by the governor under protest, as it were. The end sought by many of the supporters of this legislation, as it would appear from Mr. Burritt's article, is not public ownership, except as a last resort. Having shown that present conditions are intolerable, he says:

"By means of the act of 1903, the people of Chicago have sought to create conditions that will make the interests of the city and of the companies much more nearly identical, and lead to greatly improved relations, with adequate public control. Conservative men hope that this attempt will succeed. If other solution of the problem be not found, and that speedily, public ownership is inevitable and desirable."

Dr. Andrew D. White contributes an important paper on Fra Paolo Sarpi, the sixteenth-century champion of free thought, who has been designated as one of the three great men whom Italy produced between the fourteenth century and the nineteenth.

Mr. Jack London gives utterance to certain radical

sentiments *in re* the "scab." All efficiency in labor, according to this writer, is "scabbing" upon inefficiency.

"All the world is a scab, and, with rare exceptions, all the people in it are scabs. The strong, capable workman gets a job and holds it because of his strength and capacity. And he holds it because out of his strength and capacity he gives a better value for his wage than does the weaker and less capable workman. Therefore he is scabbing upon his weaker and less capable brother workman. This is incontrovertible. He is giving more value for the price paid by the employer."

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the opening article of the December *North American*, the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of counsel in the Venezuelan arbitration proceedings before the Hague tribunal, gives a clear and enlightening statement of the real issues involved in that arbitration. He shows that no question is presented as to the amounts claimed by Venezuela's various creditors. They are to be paid in full in any event. The only question that now awaits decision is as to the order of their payment.

"Great Britain, Germany, and Italy claim that their conduct toward Venezuela was so just and so necessary as to entitle their claims to be paid before any payment is made to her other creditors. Venezuela and the United States, with the other creditor nations, assert the contrary. They contend that the conduct of the allied powers was in direct contravention, both of the spirit which animated the Hague Conference, and of the conclusions as to the duties of nations toward each other which were embodied by it in its conventions, which have received the assent of almost every civilized state, and have thus become an integral part of the law of nations."

#### THE CANTEN QUESTION AGAIN.

Col. William Conant Church makes an argument for the restoration of the army canteen which gains in effectiveness from the very moderation with which it is stated. The testimony gathered by the War Department from nearly one hundred army posts showed conclusively that demoralization followed the prohibition of the sale of beer in post exchanges. Ninety per cent. of the posts that expressed positive opinions reported that drunkenness, desertion, absence without leave, and trials by courts-martial had increased. Ninety-five per cent. stated that the condition of health had deteriorated; and all agreed that morality and discipline had been injuriously affected. Colonel Church does not hold up the post canteen as an ideal institution by any means, but he demands that the army officers, who know the enlisted man, his temptations, and his manner of life better than most civilians can know them, should be permitted to deal with this problem in their own way.

#### IF THE SOUTH HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO GO.

Mr. Ernest Crosby, himself a man of Northern birth and antecedents, comes to the defense of the saying ascribed to Horace Greeley, at the outbreak of the Civil War, "Let the erring sisters go." Mr. Crosby holds that these were the wisest words said by any Northerner at that time. Almost all the ills that we now suffer under as a nation may be traced back to the Civil War.

The race question, so far from being settled by the war, was aggravated by it.

"The spirit of war and imperialism has never yet settled any question, except the question as to which side is the stronger; and now, after forty years, we are beginning to learn that the negro has yet to be emancipated. If the South had been permitted to secede, slavery would have died a natural death, the Southerners would have felt that they had consented to its demise, and they would have accepted the new order with that attitude of acquiescence which is necessary to the success of any social experiment."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Other significant titles in the contents of the December number are "The Attack on the Congo Free State," by Demetrius C. Boulger; "Citizenship and Suffrage," by the Hon. W. L. Scruggs; "Light on some Educational Problems," by Dr. H. A. Stimson; "The Personality of Hawthorne," by Mr. W. D. Howells; "Representative Inequality of Senators," by Sylvester Baxter; and "The British Monarchy: A Reply," by "Defensor." Marrión Wilcox writes on "Colombia's Last Vision of Eldorado," and Señor Pérez, a native Colombian, attempts to give the reasons for his country's rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty. We have quoted elsewhere from Señor Morales' historical statement regarding Panama, and also from Mr. P. T. McGrath's article on "A New Anglo-American Dispute."

#### THE ARENA.

IN the December *Arena*, the Hon. Harris R. Cooley, Mayor Johnson's director of public charities in the Cleveland city government, makes a spirited protest against "The Criminal Treatment of Crime." The class of offenders with which Mr. Cooley is chiefly concerned in this article consists of those who commit minor misdemeanors and are sentenced to the workhouse. During the two years of Mayor Johnson's first administration in Cleveland, 1,160 such prisoners were pardoned and paroled, whereas in the preceding administration only 84 such offenders against social order had been pardoned. Of the 1,160 pardoned and paroled, 172 have been returned,—or a little more than one-half of the percentage of those who formerly returned, after working out the full measurement of their punishment. As an indication, at least, that this kindlier policy on the part of the Cleveland authorities has not increased crime, Mr. Cooley cites the fact in 1900, the last year of the old régime, the average number of prisoners in the House of Correction in June was 491, while the average for June, 1903, was 224, and the city was reported, at the latter date, as unusually quiet and orderly.

Men who are ordinarily good citizens and useful members of society may, under special stress, commit a workhouse offense, as illustrated in the following incident related by Mr. Cooley: "Our local papers appeared one day with headlines, 'Greater love hath no man than this.' A lineman had rushed to the rescue of his fellow workman, who had been caught by a live electric wire. Fifteen years of experience in this work had made him familiar with the risk and danger. He grasped the wire. The fatal shock passed through his own body. He had saved his comrade, but lost his own life. He was called a hero. He was one of our paroled prisoners from the workhouse. His police court sen-

tence was thirty days, fifty dollars, and costs, for stealing. He had been out of a job, with a wife and a little child dependent upon him. This man was not a thief in his heart."

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for December, Sir A. W. Rücker has an elaborate article on the changes which are needed to bring the University of London up to a level which will make it worthy of its position as the central university of the empire. He says that a sum of \$1,500,000 is urgently needed for three objects. The first is the incorporation of University College; the second, the foundation of an institute of preliminary medical studies; and the third, the organization of the higher technical education of London around a great college of technology on the South Kensington site. Each of these schemes would require about \$500,000 to carry out. Professor Rücker passes a very favorable judgment on the work already being done by the university.

#### A GREAT PRELATE'S WISDOM.

Archdeacon Boutflower contributes an interesting paper of "Sayings of Bishop Westcott." The following is some of the bishop's wisdom:

"The only man I despair of is the man who thinks all things are easy. I have no hope of him at all—none—none."

"The bishop hopes that one effect of the 'special' war prayers and services recently issued will be 'to persuade people how incomparably better the Prayer Book is than anything we can do.'

"The bishop says, 'It constantly fell to my lot to read the Book of Jeremiah during my residence at Peterborough, and it made a deep impression on me. I could not help applying it to England now,—that wilful and spurious patriotism which refuses to recognize that the way to the best for a nation that has sinned may have to lie through submitting to suffering.'"

The bishop did not approve of the Church Hymnal.

"Do you think so of 'Hymns, Ancient and Modern,' my lord?" asked —. "I think 'Hymns, Ancient and Modern' has done more harm to popular English theology than any other book—except Milton's poetry," said the bishop."

#### A NATIVITY LEGEND.

Mr. Austin West contributes an extremely interesting article on the origin of the legend of the ox and the ass at the birth of Christ. Probably even many people fairly familiar with the Gospels think they could easily turn up the reference. But the first mention of the ox and ass as present when the infant Christ was "laid in the manger" occurs in Origen. The first materialization of the legend is found in the pseudo-Matthew Gospel in the fifth century, wherein the ox and ass are made to adore the Saviour.

"On the third day after the birth of the Lord, the Blessed Mary went forth from the cave and entered into the stable; and there she laid her infant in the stall; and the ox and the ass adored him. Then was fulfilled what was spoken by Isaiah the Prophet, saying, 'The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib.' And these animals having the child in their midst unceasingly adored him. Then was fulfilled what was spoken by Kaban (Habakkuk) the Prophet, saying, 'In the midst of two animals thou shalt be known.'"

By the thirteenth century there was even an explanation of how the two animals came to be present at the nativity, the story being that Mary went to Bethlehem riding on the ass, and that Joseph led the ox to sell to meet current expenses. St. Bonaventure even related that "the ox and the ass on bended knees placed their mouths upon the manger, breathing through their nostrils, and as though endowed with reason were aware that the child so scantily protected was in need of warmth at a time when the cold was so intense."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Robert Hunter contributes "Reminiscences of Sir Joshua Fitch," Edouard Bernstein writes on "The Growth of German Exports," and Lieutenant-Colonel James reviews Lord Wolseley's "Memoirs." Elsewhere we have quoted from the articles on "Canada and the New Imperialism," "The King and Queen of Italy," and "About Theodor Mommsen," and also from Dr. E. J. Dillon's chronicle of foreign affairs.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Hon. J. W. Fortescue, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for December on "History and War Office Reform," makes a number of suggestions:

"A commander-in-chief, then, there must be; but his title might with advantage be changed to that of captain-general; and he should be the effective head of the military government of the army, and nothing more. As the senior officer of the army he should have a seat in the secretary of state's council, of which presently; but he should not be the sole military adviser of the secretary of state. His duties should consist in the maintenance of discipline and instruction, of expending the moneys allotted to him by the secretary of state for current services of the army; and he should be responsible for keeping the army up to the strength fixed by the cabinet for the maintenance of its military policy. The captain-general should be assisted in his duties by a staff organized upon the lines of that for an army in the field; and through this staff all military material should be supplied to the army, as is now the case in war. In a word, the army should be organized in peace as it is in war."

Mr. Fortescue says that this would abolish in great measure the civil side of the War Office; and that this policy is right, as the whole progress of military reform for two and a half centuries has been toward the substitution of military for civil organization.

## A TALE OF THE MAGPIE'S NEST.

Mr. Bosworth Smith, who writes another of his admirable bird articles, tells the following legend as explaining the apparent clumsiness of the magpie's nest:

"When the world was still young, so runs the story, the magpie, though she was sharp enough,—too sharp, perhaps, in other things,—found herself, I suppose by way of compensation, quite unable to construct her own nest, and called in other birds to help her. 'Place this stick thus,' said the blackbird. 'Ah,' said the magpie, 'I knew that afore.' Other birds followed with other suggestions, and to all of them she made the same reply. Their patience was at last exhausted by her conceit, and they left her in a body, saying with one consent, 'Well, Mistress Mag, as you seem to know all about it you may e'en finish the nest yourself;' and so, with its dome unfinished and unable to keep out the

wind and rain, it has, in consequence, remained to this very day."

Mr. Smith, however, declares that in reality the magpie displays great constructive art.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Charles Eastlake, late keeper of the National Gallery, opposes the introduction of artificial light and the opening of the gallery after dusk. Lord Hindlip has a brief paper on British East Africa.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for December contains only two articles on the protectionist issue—a sign of declining interest. We have noticed elsewhere the article, by Mrs. Emily Crawford, on "The United States of Europe."

## A BOARD OF WAR.

Lieut.-Col. Alsager Pollock's proposal for the reform of the War Office is, that both the navy and the army should be placed under one "Board of War," at the head of which should be placed a genuine "Minister of War." The other members would be the "Secretary of State for the Navy," the commander-in-chief of the army, and the "Secretary of State for the Army." The Naval Office and Army Office would each be divided into two branches,—the combatant and the financial; each would have its own board. Colonel Pollock supplements this by declaring that it must be worked on a system of individual responsibility, every official being considered guilty of any deficiency unless he can prove that he has done his part faultlessly.

## MR. MORLEY'S "GLADSTONE."

Judge O'Connor Morris contributes a paper on Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone," which is not very sympathetic with either Mr. Gladstone or his biographer. He says that the book is rather an elaborate panegyric than a really correct biography. Judge Morris sees nothing good in Mr. Gladstone save his love of liberty. He condemns him as a writer and a speaker.

"Impartial history will hardly place Gladstone among the great masters of English statesmanship. His best achievements were in the province of finance, and even these have been much censured. He was a failure in the conduct of our foreign affairs; he committed enormous mistakes in domestic politics, especially in his vehement advocacy of home rule; he was not a cautious or a far-seeing pilot of the state; his career was too erratic, too inconsistent, too often marked with questionable acts, too much a display of an ambition by no means scrupulous, and seeking in politics personal ends, to deserve the high praise due to our truest patriots; his emotional nature was wanting in sagacity, in judgment, in plain common sense; few public men have provoked such distrust."

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for December is a bulky number. It contains sixty-two pages of the supplement "The Economics of Empire," by the Assistant-Editor, which was begun in an earlier number, and, it is to be hoped, is finished in this.

## CAUSES OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

Herr Georg von Vollmar, a member of the German Reichstag, describes the causes of German Social De-



mocracy, which he urges are not all to be found in the taxation of food. He gives a gloomy account of the medievalism and despotism still existing in the empire. There is really no protection for workers; the right of combination is limited. In some states it is legal to inflict "moderate" corporal punishment on employees; and domestic and agricultural servants are criminally punished in most of the states for leaving their work, and even sent back forcibly to their employers. Constitutional government is a semblance and a pretense; and the press is fettered by the law of *lèse-majesté* and by the obligation of editors to disclose the names of contributors. In short:

"The position of affairs in the empire is, politically, one of extreme seriousness. It is impossible for Germany to endure any longer the existence of the contradiction presented by her external development and her internal backwardness, and of the harsh discord presented by the striving for power and material gain of the ruling classes on the one hand, and, on the other hand, by the educational development, the increased sense of power, the general feeling of discontent, and the straining effort of the nation to put an end to the period of tutelage, and to attain at last its political majority. The future of Germany depends on her path being swept clear of the hindering rubbish which encumbers it and can no longer be tolerated, and on her transformation into a state of modern democratic type, in which all the forces of political and social progress can develop themselves unhindered, and freer conditions can obtain."

#### AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

Mr. A. M. Low tries to make out that America is immensely excited over events in China:

"It is not inevitable that Russia and America should clash over Manchuria, but it is not improbable. Whatever the future may bring, one thing is absolutely certain: Russia can no more carry on things with a high

hand in Manchuria without considering the United States than she can attempt the Russianization of Korea without running foul of Japan. Russian diplomacy has placed a red-hot poker on top of a barrel of gunpowder."

#### THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE *New Liberal* for December is a varied number, and resembles the other English reviews this month in giving fiscal articles a secondary place.

#### JEWISH LANGUAGES.

Mr. Zangwill writes on "Language and Jewish Life." "In England and America," he says, "there is practically no specific Jewish language; but Yiddish is the most alive of languages, and its literary and journalistic activity exceeds even that of Hebrew. In American Jewry the tendency to exclude all traces of Jewish nomenclature has been pushed so far that even words like *kosher* have disappeared."

#### A TUNNEL FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO IRELAND.

Mr. R. P. Croom Johnson has an interesting paper on the project for a tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland. The route most favored by engineers is that between Port Patrick, in Wigtonshire, and Donaghadee, a distance of only 22 miles, with a maximum depth of 900 feet below sea level. Between Holyhead and Howth, near Dublin, the depth is only 432 feet, but the distance is 52 miles, and the length of tunneling required 75 miles. This scheme, if practicable, would be, of course, the best, and the former route would be a convenience chiefly to Scotland and the North of Ireland. In spite of the much greater length, the cost would not be proportionately increased. The Scotch route represents great engineering difficulties, whereas the great length is the only difficulty in the Welsh route. Either tunnel would have to be 150 feet below the sea-floor.

#### THE SPIRIT OF THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

##### THE BRITISH FISCAL CONTROVERSY AS VIEWED FROM THE CONTINENT.

THE fiscal controversy in England is naturally enough exciting considerable interest in Italy, where economic science is the subject of serious study. One of the editors of the *Riforma Sociale*, Prof. Luigi Einandi, of Turin, who stands in the first rank among Italian economists, summarizes for his readers both Mr. Balfour's pamphlet and many tables of statistics from the recent Board of Trade report, and comes to the conclusion that so far the protectionists have not proved their case. Of Mr. Chamberlain's utterances he complains that they are clothed "in an artificial obscurity of language which renders it difficult to follow his thought."

The well-known deputy, Luigi Luzzatti, is somewhat less emphatic in the *Nuova Antologia* (November 1), for though he cordially condemns Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, he seems to regard those of Mr. Balfour with an open mind. He concludes an interesting article with two suggestions. As a change in English fiscal policy will necessarily affect the economic position of every country in Europe, he proposes that fiscal treaties between any countries should be "hung up" until such

time as England has decided on the principles of her future policy. Secondly, he suggests that England and Russia should combine at the earliest possible date to summon a great international fiscal congress, at which agreement on certain fundamental principles might be arrived at.

The Dutch review, *Onze Eeuw*, contains an essay on "Free Trade and Prosperity," which treats of the conditions as they exist in Holland. The conclusion arrived at appears to be that the prosperity of the Dutch people is not a result of extreme protectionist measures, but of the more liberal treatment of imports from 1862 to the present time, and that the welfare of the people will not be increased by heavy protectionist duties. At the head of his article the writer places a phrase, which may be freely translated: "By their fruits you shall know them."

#### FRANCE'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

An anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris* for November, discussing France's present position among the nations, observes that a certain pride in herself takes so great a place in France's national character that any renunciation of it would be, so to speak, the beginning of the end. It is easy for this writer to dispose of the



fallacy involved in contrasting the France of to-day with the France of Louis XIV. or Napoleon. He sees clearly how France missed her opportunities in Egypt, and with what extraordinary lack of preparation, both diplomatic and military, the Marchand expedition to Fashoda was planned. The idea of a Franco-German understanding against England by way of revenge for Fashoda he rejects as impossible, and points out that already much progress has been made with the peaceful settlement of various outstanding questions with England. But he lays most stress on the Franco-Italian understanding, as affording the possibility of a pacific regulation of Mediterranean problems. In a general survey, the writer is able to claim that France has largely reconquered her ancient place in the world not by war, but by peace. "We have not wasted our time since Sedan and Fashoda."

## FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

M. Georges Villiers, in a paper which he contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue*, tracing the modern history of Franco-Italian relations, naturally dates their improvement from 1896, the fall of Crispi and the definite condemnation of his policy. He is careful to distinguish the three main questions,—tariffs, the Mediterranean, and the Triple Alliance,—and he shows how Bismarck utilized Italian Gallophobia to the great advantage of Germany. There is, however, nothing in the Franco-Italian accord which need give umbrage to the Triple Alliance. Rather is it to be likened to the accord established long ago between Russia and Austria, and to both nations it brings equal benefit, for it is based on reason and is sealed with the seal of popular approbation.

## THE PORT OF HAVRE.

M. de Rousiers contributes to the *Revue de Paris* for November a study, reinforced with statistics, of the position and progress of the great port of Havre. The only danger he perceives as threatening its prosperity is the danger of isolation, and he urges that every effort should be made to link up Havre as closely as possible to the great consuming region which lies at the back of it.

## INCREASING USE OF OPIUM.

The terrible curse of opium is described in the *Nouvelle Revue* for November by M. Coquiôt, who says that the governor of French Cochinchina recently requested his officials to abstain from the use of the drug. The circular letter, M. Coquiôt prophesies, will remain a dead letter. French officials in the East, it seems, would not know what to do with their time if they did not smoke opium, and M. Coquiôt is inclined to take their side in the matter, arguing that the dangers of the drug are less grave than those of alcohol. Naval and military officers have brought home this vice from the East, and you can smoke opium as comfortably at Toulon as at Hongkong. In London there are dens kept by Chinamen, and in Paris there are some in the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe. Hasheesh seems to be less popular, but it is significant that the paternal Egyptian Government has forbidden its sale, at any rate in the interior of the country.

## LABOR LAWS.

In the second November number of the *Journal des Economistes*, C. Lavollée investigates the effects of the labor laws on work. He thinks such legislation

necessary in the case of women and children, but not otherwise. Employers should arrive at mutually satisfactory understandings with their workmen; and the objection that the latter will then be at the mercy of the former falls to the ground as soon as the organization of unions is taken into consideration.

## CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Georges N. Tricoche gives in the second November number of the *Journal des Economistes* some figures on transmigration between Canada and the United States. Americans are crossing the border in increasing numbers: in 1896 there were 36; in 1900, 5,791; in 1901, 1,800; in 1902, 37,000. As an offset to this loss of population the French-Canadians are overrunning the eastern part of the United States; but they have not attracted attention because they have taken no part in general politics. They have driven the Irish out of the mills. The latter are Democrats, while the Canadians are Republicans; hence this Canadian immigration has increased the Republican, or protectionist, territory, and has brought superior workmen into the labor market.

## THE FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY.

The present status of the French Socialist party, as it appeared at the Congress of Rheims, is briefly indicated by the *Movement Socialiste* for October 15 as follows: There are 1,000 affiliated groups, with some 20,000 regular contributors; 14 federations have a daily, semi-weekly, or weekly paper. There is not a single one which has not succeeded in sending some of its members into legislative bodies. The Fédération du Nord alone has nearly 300 of its members in municipal councils; the Fédération de l'Allier has 150, etc. Within the last twelve months, twenty-seven out of the twenty-nine federations have held at least one departmental congress. The Central Council of Paris has taken part in 120 public conferences, with the assistance of 36 speakers, in 40 departments and 85 localities.

## EXPATRIATED ITALIANS AND OTHERS.

V. Turquen contributes to the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* some statistics on Italian and other expatriates. In 1851, there were 63,000 Italians living in France; at present there are 300,000 in France and about 500,000 in the other countries of Europe. In Africa, there are 130,000, or about 30,000 each in Algeria, Tunis, and Egypt. In South America, there are 1,000,000; in the United States, 285,000. There are about 2,000,000 Italians altogether away from their native land. Only about 500,000 Frenchmen have left France, 10,000 of these being in Italy. M. Turquen says that it is to the interest of France to receive strangers hospitably. At present there are in France 500,000 Belgians, 80,000 Swiss, and as many Spaniards, who enrich the country with their wealth and their children.

## RUSKIN'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Ry-Ratcheff contributes to *Mir Bojy* for October a paper on John Ruskin's political economy *versus* the actual state of society. He assigns to Ruskin a place apart among the great idealists who undertook to find a solution for economic questions. While men of noble and elevated mind, moved with compassion for the suffering multitude, generally interested themselves in the material welfare of the poor, Ruskin, on the contrary, thought that the existing social order stifles especially the soul, and menaces the spiritual things to

which we are entitled. In contradistinction to Tolstoy, who wants to satisfy the "physical hunger" of the masses, Ruskin strives to procure for them spiritual sustenance.

#### NIETZSCHE'S PHILOSOPHY.

G. Markeloff asserts in *Mir Bojy* for October that Nietzsche's philosophy has generally been misunderstood and misinterpreted. The chief importance of his philosophic conceptions lies in the fact that his work bears the impress of the period to which it belongs. It deals with ethical, psychology, social, and religious problems, touching, in short, upon all the forms of the various manifestations of human culture, coming thereby in direct contact with life.

#### SECONDARY INSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA.

A recent circular of the minister of public instruction leads S. Sozonoff to somewhat pessimistic reflections on the burning questions of secondary instruction in Russia in *Obrazovaniye* for September. More urgent even than the modifications in the curriculum, however necessary they seem, is a change in the methods of instruction, and in the relations between teacher and pupil. The latter are filled with hatred and distrust of their instructors. The school resorts to all the means within its reach for suppressing the budding individuality of its pupils and perverting their minds, thus giving rise to continual and unfortunate conflicts between the body of instructors and those placed in their charge.

#### GERMAN WOMEN AT THE ELECTIONS.

G. Grossman describes in *Obrazovaniye* for September the active part which the German women have, for the first time, taken in the elections. Ordinarily, most of the states of the German Empire forbid women to attend political conferences or clubs. The law, however, falls into abeyance during election time, and the woman who is at other times deprived of the right of assemblage is suddenly transformed into a citizen free to take part in the agitation and propaganda. Seizing this privilege, the German women have displayed a great activity during the last electoral campaign. Unfortunately, they did not unite for the purpose of obtaining the franchise, which is their chief aim. There was a split between the women of the middle classes, who supported the liberal party, and the working-women, who contributed not a little to the social-democratic victory.

#### TOLSTOY AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Interesting material relating to Tolstoy's life is stored in the archives of the office of the justice of the peace for the district of Krapirensk, says D. Uspensky in *Russkaiya Mysl* for September. In 1861-62, Tolstoy acted as justice of the peace in this district, deciding during this period many cases, often contrary to justice. In disputes between landlords and peasants he always took the part of the latter, and consequently incurred much hostility in administrative circles and among the large landowners.

#### THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AMONG THE RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

Smirnoff describes in *Russkaiya Mysl* for September the condition of the peasants engaged in textile work in certain governments of central Russia. The women are chiefly engaged in cotton weaving; working from twelve to fifteen hours a day, they can earn about ten to fifteen rubles altogether during the winter. The men prepare silk, earning eighty to one hundred rubles in from eight to ten months. These small returns do not compensate for the losses sustained by agriculture, which is entirely neglected because of that work.

#### ENGLAND'S COLONIAL POLICY.

In the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, Aspe Fleurimont holds up England as an example to France in regard to its colonial policy. England has granted political autonomy to Canada, Cape Colony, and Australia, whose population is akin to that of Europe, while she rules as sovereign over the exploited colonies of tropical Africa.

#### THE ENGLISH IN MODERN FRENCH NOVELS.

M. Leblond discusses in *La Revue* the treatment of Englishmen and women at the hands of the modern French novelist, maintaining that, on the whole, the English have nothing to complain of on that score. Edmond de Goncourt has done much to correct wrong impressions of the English.

Daudet, on the other hand, drew impossible English people, outrageously and insufferably English. Maupassant, in "Miss Harriet," shed tears over the distressful story of the old maid in England. M. Bourget's Englishwomen are exquisite creations. "Perhaps no Englishman can appreciate so keenly as a Frenchman the poetry of a pretty Englishwoman." J. H. Rosny, who lived a long time in London, has most sympathetically depicted the life of a lower, middle, or rather artisan class girl, "Nell Horn," who marries a Frenchman. Anatole France and the brothers Marguerite are among other modern French novelists who have sympathetically depicted the English character, especially women's character. It would be interesting to know if an equally good case could be made out for the sympathetic treatment by modern English novelists of French men and women.

#### ITALIAN VIEWS OF PAPAL POLICY.

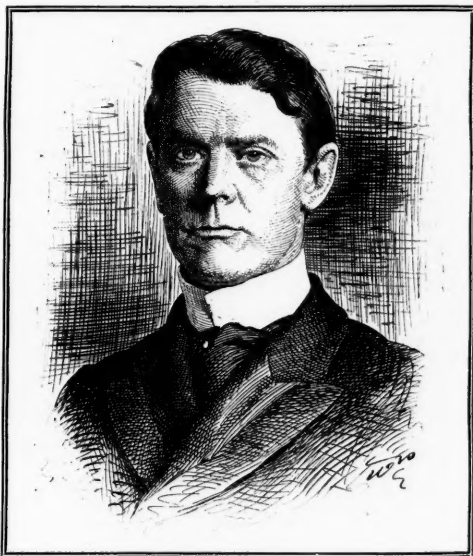
An anonymous contribution on Leo XIII. and biblical criticism in the *Rassegna Nazionale*, November 1, sums up very ably the attitude of intelligent Catholics toward biblical exegesis,—an attitude of far greater freedom than that of orthodox Protestants,—and traces the development of Leo's interest in the subject culminating in the appointment of the Biblical Commission, one of the most far-reaching acts of his pontificate. Papal policy is still apparently the dominating interest in the peninsula, and the mid-November issue leads off with a very laudatory article on Pius X. by the senator, Tancredo Canonico. The *Rassegna*, owing to its views on the temporal power, is so persistently accused of "Liberal Catholicism" that it is anxious, whenever possible, to testify to its fundamental orthodoxy.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND OBSERVATION.

**SENATOR BEVERIDGE**, in his book on "The Russian Advance" (Harpers), tells us, first of all, what the Muscovite is doing in Manchuria, and how and why he is doing it. This is a theme of engrossing interest at the present moment. Much of what we read about



SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

Russia's aims in the far East, especially in the English reviews, is the merest speculation. It is not convincing, because it lacks a basis of positive fact. Senator Beveridge has approached the subject impartially, with no predilections, but with the desire that any observant American would naturally have, to learn what lessons this mighty transformation now being worked out in Manchuria has for the great republic of the West, which is itself a Pacific power, and is sponsor for a distinct trade policy in the Orient. He has studied not only the Russian policy in the abstract, but the men who are intrusted with the task of carrying the policy into effect,—the personnel of the agents, civil and military, who make up the Czar's advance guard in Manchuria. He has observed their methods and practice in detail. After viewing on the ground the actual process by which the far East is undergoing Russianization, Senator Beveridge pushed his inquiries still further. In the first half of his book are set forth the essential facts that make up the Manchurian situation of to-day; in the remaining chapters are discussed the significant tendencies in the social life of old Russia. We cannot hope to comprehend the Russian advance in the East unless we know what lies back of it all in the political

and industrial ideals of the Russian people. Therefore, Senator Beveridge devotes several chapters of his book to such topics as "Russian Capital and Labor," "The Russian Workingman," "The Labor Laws of Russia," and "The Independent Peasant Artisan." These chapters throw much light on the problems of modern industrialism, and are worthy of the serious attention of American students. Especially to be noted are the statements regarding the development of manufactures and the employment of peasant labor therein. Here, as throughout the book, there are interesting side-lights on the possibilities of American commercial expansion. The author seems to have had constantly in mind the desire of his own people to extend their commercial horizon. Just at this moment, Senator Beveridge's chapter on "The Soldier of the Russian Advance and the Soldier of Japan" is of the greatest interest. It may be said of the book as a whole, that it differs from earlier works by English writers on the same subject in its untrammelled and unconventional method of treatment. It is written with all the raciness of journalism and with a delightful freedom from the little artificialities that so often characterize the published writings of our public men.

The latest account of conditions in the Philippines is the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown's volume entitled "The New Era in the Philippines" (Revell). The value of this work lies in the fact that its statements are based



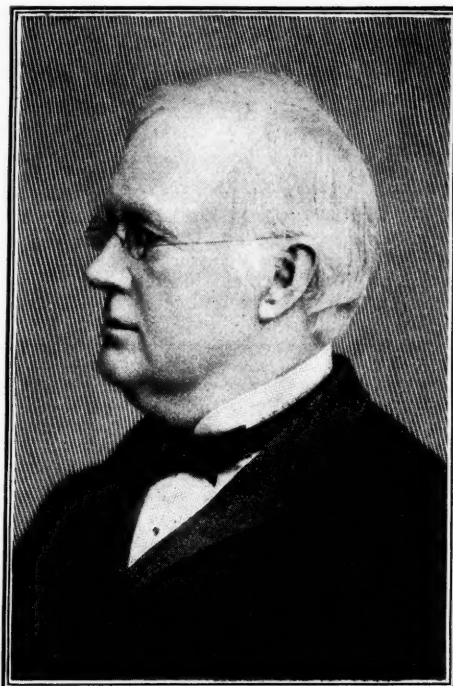
REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.

on personal interviews with many classes of people now living in the Philippines,—Americans, Englishmen, Spaniards, Tagalogs, Visayans, Chinese, as well as civil and military officials and representatives of both the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches,

Among the topics treated are "The Labor Problem in the Philippines," "The Chinese in the Philippines," "The Increased Cost of Living," "The American Population," "Churches for Americans," "The Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines," "Protestant Missionary Policy," "The Public School," "Protestant Mission Schools," "The Language Question," and "The Type of Men Needed." Dr. Brown, as secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, naturally represents the Protestant point of view as regards missions; but his book is eminently fair to the Roman Catholic clergy, and commends the desire of the civil authorities strictly to preserve the American policy of the separation of Church and State. All that Dr. Brown asks for the Protestant churches in the Philippines is a fair field and no favor.

Sir Harry Johnston's book, "The Nile Quest" (Stokes), gives the record of various explorations of the Nile and its basin. In this work will be found full and accurate accounts of the work of Bruce, Burton, Speke, Baker, Schweinfurth, Stanley, and other intrepid explorers who contributed to our knowledge of this wonderful river valley. The book is copiously illustrated.

"Historic Buildings as Seen and Described by Famous Writers" is the title of an attractive compilation by Esther Singleton (Dodd, Mead & Co.). The two principles that have guided the compiler are, first, the beauty or interest from an artistic standpoint; second, the historical associations. The selection exhibits a great variety both in the subjects chosen and in the authors from whom quotations are made. Tourists who have visited any of these famous buildings should be glad to have these descriptions arranged and presented in so attractive a manner.



SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR.

Mr. M. A. De Wolf Howe's "Boston: The Place and the People" (Macmillan) is a serious attempt to present the historic aspects of the one American city which more than any other is conscious of its historic associations. The book is attractively illustrated.

#### BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCE.

The two-volume "Autobiography of Seventy Years," by Senator George F. Hoar (Scribners), gives the intimate life history of a public man who has always stood for the best traditions of American statesmanship. Mr. Hoar entered the House of Representatives in 1869 and the Senate in 1877. He has survived most of the men who were his colleagues in the early years. His term of service began six years later than the period of Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," but it comprises another twenty years immediately following Blaine's, — years lacking, perhaps, in the dramatic incidents of the Civil War era, but still fraught with momentous issues. Senator Hoar's book is not merely a record of Congressional debates, however. It is throughout a vivacious personal narrative. Its author has long been recognized as one of the few gifted writers who sit among our Solons at the national capital. It goes without saying that this story of his own career is well told.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's "Henry Ward Beecher" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) has a distinct place of its own in the mass of literature that has for its central theme the life-work of the great Brooklyn preacher. Several very good "lives" of Beecher, including the authorized family biography, were already in existence, and it was not necessary for Dr. Abbott to tell the full story over again. Mr. Beecher's identification with



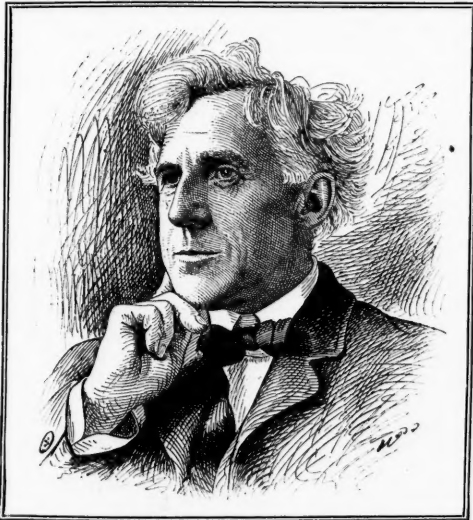
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HENRY WARD BEECHER.



the great events of his time makes a record of his life in some sense a national history. But Dr. Abbott disclaims any intention to attempt the task of an historian, seeking merely to interpret the life and character of a man who for many years was his intimate friend, and who, as he expresses it, "has probably done more to change directly the religious life and indirectly the theological thought in America than any preacher since Jonathan Edwards." Dr. Abbott came under the influence of Mr. Beecher's preaching in 1854, when he was not yet twenty years of age. In later years, he was associated with Mr. Beecher in the editorship of the *Christian Union* and in other literary work. In 1887, on Mr. Beecher's death, Dr. Abbott became his successor in Plymouth pulpit. No one is better qualified at this time to write a just and useful estimate of Mr. Beecher's character and career. The generation that has come upon the scene since the close of the Civil War will find much in this volume conducive to a clear understanding and appreciation of the dramatic events in which Beecher and other Northern agitators figured so prominently.

An entirely new "lead" has been struck in "The Story of a Labor Agitator," by Joseph R. Buchanan (Outlook Company). Mr. Buchanan is a type of labor agitator of whom the general public knows but little. He counts as one of the small number of so-called "labor editors," of whom perhaps the most distinguished representative was the late John Swinton. Mr.



MR. JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN.

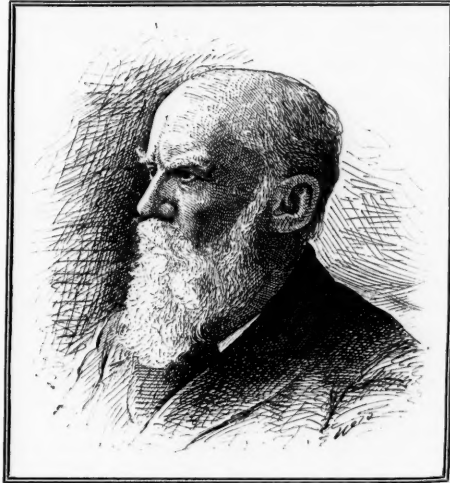
Buchanan was at the front in the labor movement during the critical period between 1880 and 1890, and himself formed a "great part" of events the inner story of which is well worth the telling. Aside from the revelation that this book gives of the true animus of the labor movement in the United States, it is of far more than average interest merely as an autobiography.

In Appletons' "Historic Lives Series," Mr. Edwin Asa Dix has written the story of "Champlain, the Founder of New France." Books like this, dealing with the personal careers of pioneer leaders, make an attractive in-

troduction to the study of American history. Every boy and girl who becomes interested in Champlain and what he did for the conquest of our continent in behalf of European civilization will read the history of the French colonies with greater zest and keener understanding.

#### BOOKS OF RELIGIOUS APPEAL.

New "lives" of Christ are coming from the press each year, and the demand arising from the critical revision of the sacred story has been met with varying success;

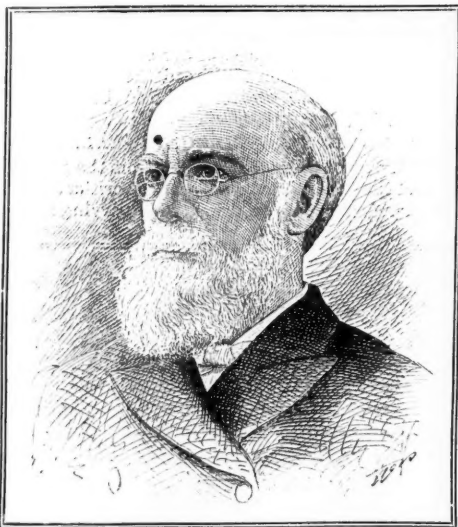


PROFESSOR NOAH K. DAVIS.

but the authors whose scholarly and literary equipment is equal to the task of preparing a satisfactory history of our Lord's life on earth are few indeed. Not all of the scholars can write; not all of the skilled writers have the required knowledge. In Prof. Noah K. Davis, of the University of Virginia, both qualities are happily combined. Professor Davis has been known for a quarter of a century to college students the country over as an authority in the field of mental science. To a smaller circle he has been known as a diligent student of the Bible. Always a graceful writer, Professor Davis, in "The Story of the Nazarene" (Revell), reveals new powers in that direction, and in this skillful combination of the Gospel narratives he presents a story of unflagging interest.

With the purpose of making accessible to the reader of English, in a form easily grasped, the mass of extracanonical literature which pretends to record the life and words of Christ, the Rev. James de Quincey Donehoo has prepared "The Apocryphal and Legendary Life of Christ" (Macmillan). Much of the matter included in this volume has never before appeared in English translation, and all is cast in continuous narrative, with notes and scriptural references. A more compact presentation of the same class of material is made by Dr. Bernhard Pick in "The Extra-Canonical Life of Christ" (Funk & Wagnalls). Each of these volumes, besides collecting the unscriptural data of Christ's life, affords a good introduction to the New Testament apocrypha in general.

"The Bible in Browning," by Minnie Gresham Machen (Macmillan), is an interesting collocation and study of



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the biblical allusions in Robert Browning's poetry, with particular reference to "The Ring and the Book." A similar study of the biblical influence on Shakespeare is prosecuted by Mr. William Burgess in a volume correspondingly entitled "The Bible in Shakespeare" (Chicago: Winona Publishing Company). These works seem to have been conceived and written in the spirit of Professor Moulton's university lectures and of Dr. Henry van Dyke's interpretation of the scriptural element in Tennyson's poems.

The broad purpose of the Noble Lectures at Harvard University, which were founded with a desire to extend the influence of Jesus as the way, the truth, and the life; to make known the meaning of the words of Jesus, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," was well promoted by the lectures delivered on that foundation by Dr. Washington Gladden in the spring of 1903. The lectures, which are really six biographical studies, are now published under the title "Witnesses of the Light" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). These are the personalities whom Dr. Gladden selects as exemplars, each in his own peculiar way, of the Christ-like spirit and ideals: "Dante, the Poet;" "Michelangelo, the Artist;" "Fichte, the Philosopher;" "Victor Hugo, the Man of Letters;" "Wagner, the Musician;" and "Ruskin, the Preacher."

The Rev. John Harrington Edwards, a retired Brooklyn clergyman, has written an interesting little book about "God and Music" (Baker & Taylor Company), treating the subject from the scientific and æsthetic points of view as well as in its theological aspects. His argument has not a few novel features that are likely to attract attention and stimulate discussion within and without the Church.

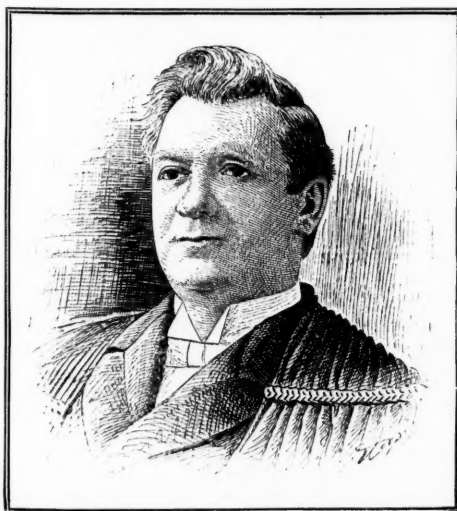
The foremost representative of New England Congregationalism of the present time is a man of Scottish birth,—Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston. If one were seeking for a fair statement of the present-day New England theology, he could probably not do better than to read and digest Dr. Gordon's new

book, "Ultimate Conceptions of Faith" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This volume, which contains the lectures delivered by Dr. Gordon at Yale University on the Lyman Beecher foundation in 1902, treats of "The Preacher as a Theologian;" "The Quest for a Theology;" "The Categories of Faith;" "The Individual Ultimate—Personality;" "The Social Ultimate—Humanity;" "The Historical Ultimate—Optimism;" "The Religious Ultimate—Jesus Christ;" "The Universal Ultimate—The Moral Universe;" and "The Absolute Ultimate—God." Dr. Gordon is a forceful writer, and as an exponent of the advanced "orthodoxy" of his time he is a worthy successor of Horace Bushnell and Henry Ward Beecher.

While Dr. Gordon's message is addressed more especially to the men who mold opinion, Dr. Charles Edward Jefferson's "Things Fundamental" (Crowell) was evidently written for the man in the street,—or shall we say the man in the pew? In preparing this series of addresses the pastor of Broadway Tabernacle in New York clearly had in mind the members of his congregation who were too busy to read,—almost too busy to think,—at all deeply on theological problems. The old and the new conceptions of the Scriptures, the nature of miracles, the forgiveness and the punishment of sin, the immortality of the soul, and other problems of religious thought are discussed by Dr. Jefferson with directness and vigor.

The Rev. William Chester's treatise on "Immortality a Rational Faith" (Revell) is not a theological argument exclusively, but an exposition of the common grounds of the faith afforded by science, philosophy, and religion. The reasoning and conclusions are clearly and succinctly stated. The work is valuable for the use that it makes of the latest discoveries. The late Professor Charles Carroll Everett's "Immortality, and Other Essays" (Boston: American Unitarian Association) is a contribution along similar lines.

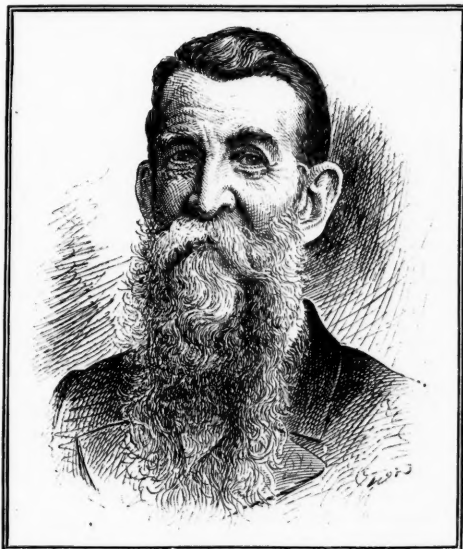
Professor Francis G. Peabody's little book, "The Religion of an Educated Man" (Macmillan), consists of three lectures delivered before the students of Haverford College, entitled, respectively, "Religion as Edu-



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cation," "The Message of Christ to the Scholar," and "Knowledge and Service." These lectures make no attempt to harmonize the truths of science and religion, for they assume that there is no longer room for controversy. "Philosophy, science, and theology are all committed to the problem of unification." It is Professor Peabody's aim to point out the real significance of religion in our modern life and to show, as it were, the educational processes of a healthy religious development. His is a capital book to put in the hands of college and university-trained men everywhere.

Only the other day the telegraph announced the death of Dr. H. Clay Trumbull, the veteran army chaplain and editor of the *Sunday-School Times*. Dr. Trum-



THE LATE DR. H. CLAY TRUMBULL.

bull was a preacher of original and unusual power. It is fortunate that a dozen or more of his most famous and effective sermons were collected and revised for publication during his lifetime. The volume containing them has just appeared, under the odd title, "Shoes and Rations for a Long March" (Scribners). Dr. Trumbull, as he himself puts it, "was never called to have the help or the hindrances of training in a divinity school or a theological seminary." He began to preach, at the outbreak of the Civil War, because he believed he had a message to his fellow men. Having something to say, he quickly found a way to say it. It is safe to predict that "Shoes and Rations" will interest readers of many types, including those to whom the conventional sermon is not always an unmixed joy.

An outcome, as well as an evidence, of the changing attitude of evangelical Christianity on one of the cardinal points in theology is Dr. J. M. Whiton's compact discussion of "Miracles and Supernatural Religion" (Macmillan). The tendency of this work is to uphold the supernatural character of the Christian religion, while frankly admitting the lowered estimate of the importance of miracles in themselves.

The latest volume in the excellent and readable series known as "The Story of the Churches" (Baker & Tay-

lor Company) is Dr. John Alfred Faulkner's account of the rise and growth of Methodism. In the compass of two hundred and fifty small pages, Dr. Faulkner compresses a history as rich in human interest as that of any religious body that has yet been recorded.

Two books significant of a renewed interest in religious education are the Rev. George Whitefield Mead's "Modern Method's in Sunday-School Work" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) and "The Natural Way in Moral Training," by Patterson Du Bois (Revell). Mr. Mead's volume is a practical summary and exposition of the improved methods now in service under experienced Sunday-school workers. Mr. Du Bois deals not so much with the methods as with the principles of religious education, pointing out the parallel between the laws of soul nurture and those of physical nutrition. His book is full of suggestions to the advocates of reform in the educational work of the Church.

#### MANUALS ON DOMESTIC THEMES.

The past year has been prolific in books concerned with home-building and the arts of house decoration. One of the most suggestive works of this character is Mrs. Candace Wheeler's "Principles of Home Decoration" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Mrs. Wheeler has so long made these matters her special study that she is recognized to-day as an authority in this field. In the present volume she discusses many of the problems that confront the householder and elucidates the guiding principles of effective decoration,—by suggestion and illustration rather than through the medium of formal or didactic statement. "Homes and Their Decoration," by Lillie Hamilton French (Dodd, Mead & Co.), is an attempt to cover the same ground in greater detail. The different rooms of the house are treated individually, each with reference to its specific needs and uses. The book thus becomes a sort of compendium of helpful hints to the decorator, affording at the same time a fund of practical information, much of which will be quite new to many readers and useful, in this compact and attractive form, to almost everybody, whether owner or lessee, who is concerned about the furnishings of his home.

"Home Building and Furnishing" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) is the title given to a combined new edition of "Model Houses for Little Money," by William L. Price, and "Inside of 100 Homes," by W. M. Johnson. The most remarkable thing in connection with the building plans offered by Mr. Price is the assertion, for the truth of which he vouches, that houses have actually been built on these plans for the sums given in the book as estimates,—ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,500,—to the satisfaction of the owners. The plans, together with Mr. Johnson's suggestions on furnishings, were originally published in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

A book that many people have been looking for has at last arrived in the form of a volume on "The Care of a House," by T. M. Clark (Macmillan). Mr. Clark is a practical architect, and his suggestions regarding the care of dwelling-houses are made for the benefit of householders, housekeepers, landlords, tenants, trustees, and, in short, everybody who is or should be interested in the economical maintenance of residence property. The chapters on "How a House is Built," "Stoves and Furnaces," "Steam and Hot-Water Heating," and "Plumbing" are particularly enlightening. The architect's responsibility to his client ends with the completion of the house, and the owner is left without guid-



ance as to the efficient care of his property. It is then that he needs the kind of advice, from professional sources, that this book affords.

Inexperienced householders have a cause for thankfulness in Mr. W. D. Ellwanger's book, "The Oriental Rug" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). This is a practical handbook of the subject, brief and interesting. It gives a working classification, with essential details as to designs, borders, and methods of manufacture. Persian, Caucasian, and Turkish varieties are treated specifically, and there is much miscellaneous information of a useful sort. The few colored plates employed in the book are well executed and extremely helpful as guides to a definite knowledge of the types represented. The volume is a piece of unusually good bookmaking with a clearly-defined purpose apart from mere embellishment.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler's little manual, "How to Make Rugs" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), should prove an aid and a stimulus to the revival of at least one form of home industry in many of our country neighborhoods. It describes the processes employed in the making of various kinds of domestic rugs, giving many helpful suggestions to the farmer's wife and daughter.

"The Old China Book" (Stokes) is the contribution of N. Hudson Moore to the common stock of information on a subject which cannot as yet boast a literature at all proportioned to its inherent interest. This volume, illustrated with a great number of photographs of old English and American ware, may be utilized as a handbook by collectors and owners of rare china for the purpose of identifying specimens.

"Toilers of the Home," by Lillian Pettengill (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is the unique record of a college woman's experience as a domestic servant. Miss Pettengill formed her opinions on the problem of domestic service not from books or magazine articles, but from actual "living out." Whatever one may think of her conclusions, she cannot be set down as a mere doctrinaire.

#### A FEW VOLUMES ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

In the preface of his book on "Organized Labor" (Philadelphia: American Book and Bible House), John Mitchell says: "I wish to see the interests and ideals of labor and capital fairly reconciled, not by surrender, but by mutual understanding, and to see the rights and responsibilities of all parties, the workman, the employer, and the public, clearly, completely, and unmistakably recognized." It was with the expressed desire to aid in bringing about such a result that Mr. Mitchell wrote this book, and no work of the kind heretofore published is so well fitted, in our judgment, to contribute to the attainment of that end. It is in this volume that the aims and aspirations of the whole American labor movement are more clearly and fully set forth than ever before. The case of trade-unionism is presented by one who thoroughly believes in the unions as they exist to-day, but who frankly admits that mistakes have been made in the past and that mischievous tendencies must be guarded against for the future. In addition to his exposition of the principles of unionism as applied in practical labor problems, Mr. Mitchell has inserted in his book an account of the great coal strike of 1902. In the preparation of the volume for publication Mr. Mitchell was assisted by Wal-

ter E. Weyl, Ph.D., a trained economist and student of social questions.

Mr. George L. Bolen, the author of "Plain Facts as to the Trusts and the Tariff," has written a new book, entitled "Getting a Living: The Problem of Profits, Wages, and Trade Unionism" (Macmillan). The point of view taken in this volume is that of the great "third party" to the labor controversy,—the public. It seems to have been the author's chief aim to collate the essential and significant facts of the industrial situation, leaving to others the formulation of theories and policies. This book removes the last excuse for ignorance and misinformation on the vital social problems of the hour.

The two well-stocked volumes on "The Tenement-House Problem," edited by Robert W. De Forest and Lawrence Veiller (Macmillan) form a notable contribution to the literature of social betterment. New York is the greatest tenement city in the world, and the editors have gathered there the most complete and systematic data; but other American cities have been investigated, and there is a chapter on housing conditions and tenement laws in leading European cities. The report of the New York State Tenement Commission appointed by President Roosevelt while he was Governor of New York is included in these volumes. Almost every phase of the subject is treated on the monograph plan, and the photographic illustrations are numerous.

#### THE LORE OF THE FOREST.

Stewart Edward White's new book, "The Forest" (The Outlook Company), was foreshadowed, in a measure, in the story of "The Blazed Trail," for that story showed its author a "woods cruiser" to the manner born. Every reader of Mr. White's books who has himself "camped out" in the solitude of the great north woods, in the region of our Great Lakes, must have noted the accuracy, the subtlety, and the grace with which this writer has transferred to the printed page the secrets of woodcraft which before his time had been passed imperfectly by word of mouth to the initiated, but never committed to cold type. In his last book, Mr. White communicates not a little practical instruction, which the hunter or fisherman may profit by, and he gives, too, some admirable sketches of the people one may meet in the northern forests. Altogether an admirable book.

As an elementary manual of the subject nothing heretofore published compares with Prof. Samuel B. Green's "Principles of American Forestry" (New York: John Wiley & Sons). The increasing number of students who are fitting themselves to become foresters in the Government service or in the employ of corporations will find this work of direct and invaluable assistance.

Dr. Campbell E. Waters has written a book on the subject of "Ferns" (Henry Holt & Co.), which will doubtless do much to encourage the amateur botanist in studies that have heretofore seemed difficult, partly because popular manuals of this kind have been lacking. Dr. Waters' book contains an analytical key covering the ferns of the Northeastern States. The illustrations of the volume, of which there are more than two hundred, are from original drawings and photographs, and could not well be improved upon.